Friday,
3rd August, 1956

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOLUME V, 1956

(16th July to 10th August 1956

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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Abdus Sattar, Shri (Kaira-Kaira).

Achal Singh, Seth [Agra Distt. (West)].

Achalu, Shri Sunkam (Nalgonda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Achint Ram, Lala (Hissar).

Achuthan, Shri K. T. (Crangannur).

Agarwal, Shri Hoti Lal [Jalaun Distt. *cum* Etawah Distt.—(West) *cum* Jhansi Distt.—(North)].

Agrawal, Shri Mukund Lal [Pilibhit Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—(East)].

Ajit Singh, Shri (Kapurthala-Bhatinda—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ajit Singhji, General (Sirohi-Pali).

Akarpuri, Sardar Teja Singh (Gurdaspur).

Alagesan, Shri O. V. (Chingleput).

Alsekar, Shri Ganesh Sadashiv (North Satara).

Alva, Shri Joachim (Kanara).

Amin, Dr. Indubhai B. (Baroda West).

Amjad Ali, Shri (Goalpara-Garo Hills).

Amrit Kaur, Rajkumari (Mandi-Mahasu).

Anandchand, Shri (Bilaspur).

Ansari, Dr. Shaukatullah Shah (Bidar).

Anthony, Shri Frank (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Asthana, Shri Sita Rama (Azamgarh Distt.—West).

Ayyangar, Shri M. Ananthasayanam (Tirupati).

Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam (Rampur Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—West).

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha (Purnea *cum* Santhal Parganas).

B

Babunath Singh, Shri (Surguja-Raigarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Badam Singh, Chowdhary (Budaun Distt.—West).

Bagdi, Shri Magan Lal (Mahasamund).

Bahadur Singh, Shri (Ferozepore-Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Balakrishnan, Shri S. C. (Erode—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Balasubramaniam, Shri S. (Madurai).

Baldev Singh, Sardar (Nawan Shahr).

Balmiki, Shri Kanhaiya Lal (Bulandshah Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Banerjee, Shri Durga Charan (Midnapore-Jhargram).

Bansal, Shri Ghamandi Lal (Jhajjar-Rewari).

Bansilal, Shri (Jaipur).

Barman, Shri Upendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Barrow, Shri A. E. T. (Nominated—Anglo-Indians).

Barupal, Shri Panna Lall (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Basappa, Shri C. R. (Tumkur).

Basu, Shri A. K. (North Bengal).

Basu, Shri Kamal Kumar (Diamond Harbour).

Bhagat, Shri B. R. (Patna *cum* Shahabad).

Bhakt Darshan, Shri [Garhwal Distt.—(East) *cum* Moradabad Distt.—(North-East)]

Bharati, Shri Goswami Raja Sahdeo (Yeotmal).

Bhargava, Pandit Mukat Behari Lal (Ajmer South).

Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das (Gurgaon).

Bhartiya, Shri Shaligram Ramchandra (West Khandesh).

Bhatkar, Shri Laxman Shravan (Buldana-Akola—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

B—*contd.*

Bhatt, Shri Chandrashanker (Broach).

Bhawani Singh, Shri (Barmer-Jalore).

Bhawanji, Shri (Kutch West).

Bheekha Bhai, Shri (Banswara—Dungarpur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Bhonsle, Shri Jagannathrao Krishna Rao (Ratnagiri North).

Bidari, Shri Ramappa Balappa (Bijapur South).

Birbal Singh, Shri [Jaunpur Distt.—(East)].

Biren Dutt, Shri (Tripura West).

Bogawat, Shri U. R. (Ahmednagar South).

Boovaraghasamy, Shri V. (Perambalur).

Borkar, Shrimati Anusayabai (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Borooah, Shri Dev Kanta (Nowgong).

Bose, Shri P. C. (Manbhum North).

Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri (Gaya East).

Brohmo-Chaudhury, Shri Sitanath (Goalpara-Garo Hills—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Buchhikotaiah, Shri Sanaka (Masulipatnam).

C

Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu (Basirhat).

Chaliha, Shri Bimalaprosad (Sibsagar—North-Lakhimpur).

Chanda, Shri Anil Kumar (Birbhum).

Chandak, Shri B. L. (Betul).

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M. (Tiruvallur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Charak, Th. Lakshman Singh (Jammu and Kashmir).

Chatterjee, Shri Tushar (Serampore).

Chatterjee, Dr. Susilranjan (West Dinajpur).

Chatterjee, Shri N. C. (Hooghly).

Chattopadhyaya, Shri Harindranath (Vijayavada).

Chaturvedi, Shri Rohanlal [Etah Distt.—(Central)].

Chaudhary, Shri Ganeshi Lal [Shahjahanpur Distt.—(North) *cum* Kheri—(East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes].

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar (Berhampore).

Chavda, Shri Akbar (Banaskantha).

Chettiar, Shri N. Vr. N. Ar. Nagappa (Ramanathapuram).

Chettiar, Shri T. S. Avinashilingam (Tiruppur).

Chowdary, Shri C. R. (Narasaraopet).

Chowdhury, Shri Nikunja Behari (Ghatal).

D

Dabhi, Shri Fulsinhji B. (Kaira North).

Damar, Shri Amar Singh Sabji (Jhabua—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Damodaran, Shri G. R. (Pollachi).

Damodaran, Shri Nettur P. (Tellicherry).

Das, Dr. Mono Mohon (Burdwan—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri B. (Jaipur-Keonjhar).

Das, Shri Basanta Kumar (Contai).

Das, Shri Beli Ram (Barpeta).

Das, Shri Bijoy Chandra (Ganjam South).

Das, Shri Kamal Krishna (Birbhum—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Nayan Tara (Monghyr Sadr *cum* Jamui—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Ram Dhani (Gaya East.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Das, Shri Ramananda (Barrackpore).

Das, Shri Sarangadhar (Dhenkanal-V Cuttack).

Das, Shri Shree Narayan (Darbhanga Central)

Dasaratha Deb, Shri (Tripura East).

Datar, Shri Balwant Nagesh (Belgaum North).

Deb, Shri Suresh Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills).

Deo, H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh (Kalahandi-Bolangir).

Deogam, Shri Kanhu Ram (Chaibasa—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Desai, Shri Kanayalal Nanabhai (Surat).

Desai, Shri Khandubhai Kasanji (Halar).

Deshmukh, Dr. Panjabrao S. (Amravati East).

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Deshmukh, Shri Chintaman Dwarkanath (Kolaba).

Deshmukh, Shri K. G. (Amravati West).

Deshpande, Shri Govind Hari (Nasik Central).

Deshpande, Shri Vishnu Ghanashyam (Guna).

Dholakia, Shri Gulab Shankar Amritlal (Kutch East).

Dhulekar, Shri R. V. [Jhansi Distt.—(South)].

Dhusiya, Shri Sohan Lal (Basti Distt.—(Central-East) *cum* Gorakhpur Distt.—(West)—Reserved—Sch. Caste].

Digambar Singh, Shri (Etah Distt.—(West *cum* Mainpuri Distt.—(West) *cum* Mathura Distt.—(East)].

Diwan, Shri Raghavendrarao Srinivasrao (Osmanabad).

Dube, Shri Mulchand [Farrukhabad Distt. (North)].

Dube, Shri Udai Shankar [Basti Distt. (North)].

Dubey, Shri Rajaram Giridharlal (Bijapur North).

Dutt, Shri Asim Krishna (Calcutta South-West).

Dutta, Shri Santosh Kumar (Howrah).

Dwivedi, Shri Dashrath Prasad (Gorakhpur Distt.—Central).

Dwivedi, Shri M. L. (Hamirpur Distt.).

E

Eacharan, Shri Iyyunni (Ponnani—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ebenezer, Dr. S. A. (Vikarabad).

Elayaperumal, Shri L. (Cuddalore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

F

Fotedar, Pandit Sheo Narayan (Jammu and Kashmir).

G

Gadgil, Shri Narhar Vishnu (Poona Central)

Gadilingana Gowd, Shri (Kurnool).

Gami Malludora, Shri (Visakhapatnam—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Gandhi, Shri Feroze [Pratapgarh Distt. (West) *cum* Rae Bareli Distt. (East)].

Gandhi, Shri Maneklal Maganlal (Panch Mahals *cum* Baroda East).

Gandhi, Shri V. B. (Bombay City—North).

Ganga Devi, Shrimati (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ganpati Ram, Shri [Jaunpur Distt. (East)—Reserved—Sch. Castes)].

Garg, Shri Ram Pratap (Patiala).

Gautam, Shri C. D. (Balaghat).

Ghose, Shri Surendra Mohan (Malda).

Ghosh, Shri Atulya (Burdwan).

Ghulam Qader, Shri (Jammu and Kashmir).

Gidwani, Shri Choithram Parsrai (Thana)

Giri, Shri V. V. (Pathapatnam).

Giridhari Bhoi, Shri (Kalahandi-Bolangir) Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Gohain, Shri Chowkhamoon (Nominated—Assam Tribal Areas).

Gopalan, Shri A. K. (Cannanore).

Gopi Ram, Shri (Mandi-Mahasu—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami (Erode).

Gounder, Shri K. [Sakthivadivel (Periyakulam).

Govind Das, Seth (Mandla-Jabalpur South).

Guha, Shri Arun Chandra (Santipur).

Gupta, Shri Badshah (Mainpuri Distt.—East).

Gupta, Shri Sadhan Chandra (Calcutta—South—East).

Gurupadaswamy, Shri M. S. (Mysore).

H

Hansda, Shri Benjamin (Purnea *cum* Santa Parganas—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hari Mohan, Dr. (Manbhum North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Hasda, Shri Subodh (Midnapore-Jhargram—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

H—*contd.*

Hazarika, Shri Jogendra Nath (Dibrugarh).

Heda, Shri H. C. (Nizamabad).

Hembrom, Shri Lal (Santal Parganas *cum* Hazaribagh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Hem Raj, Shri (Kangra).

Hukam Singh, Sardar (Kapurthala-Bhatinda).

Hyder Husein, Chaudhri (Gonda Distt.—North).

I

Ibrahim, Shri A. (Ranchi North-East).

Iqbal Singh, Sardar (Fazilka-Sirsa).

Islamuddin, Shri Muhammad (Purnea—North-East).

Iyyunni, Shri C. R. (Trichur).

J

Jagjivan Ram, Shri (Shahabad South—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jain, Shri Ajit Prasad (Saharanpur Distt.—West *cum* Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North).

Jain, Shri Nemi Saran (Bijnor Distt.—South).

Jaipal Singh, Shri (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

aisoorya, Dr. N. M. (Medak).

ajware, Shri Ramraj (Santal Parganas *cum* Hazaribagh).

Jangde, Shri Resham Lal (Bilaspur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jatav-vir, Dr. Manik Chand (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jayaraman, Shri A. (Tindivanam—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jayashri, Shrimati (Bombay-Suburban).

Jena, Shri Kanhu Charan (Balasore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Lakshmidhar (Jaipur-Keonjhar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Jena, Shri Niranjan (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

ethan, Shri Kherwar (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Jhunjhunwala, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Bhagalpur Central).

Jogendra Singh, Sardar (Bahraich Distt.—West).

Joshi, Shri Anand Chandra (Shahdol-Sidhi).

Joshi, Shri Jethalal Harikrishna (Madhya Saurashtra).

Joshi, Shri Krishnacharya (Yadgir).

Joshi, Shri Liladhar (Shajapur-Rajgarh).

Joshi, Shri Moreshwar Dinkar (Ratnagiri South).

Joshi, Shri Nandlal (Indore).

Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra (Karnal).

Jwala Prashad, Shri (Ajmer North).

K

Kachiroyar, Shri N. D. Govindaswami (Cuddalore).

Kajrolkar, Shri Narayan Sadoba (Bombay City—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kakkan, Shri P. (Madurai—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kale, Shrimati Anasuyabai (Nagpur).

Kamal Singh, Shri (Shahabad—North-West).

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu (Hoshangabad).

Kamble, Dr. Devrao Nambevrao (Nanded—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kandasamy, Shri S. K. Babie (Tiruchengode).

Kanungo, Shri Nityanand (Kendrapara).

Karmarkar, Shri D. P. (Dharwar North).

Karni Singhji, His Highness Maharaja Shri Bahadur of Bikaner (Bikaner-Churu).

Kasliwal, Shri Nemi Chandra (Kotah-Jhalawar).

Katham, Shri Birendranath (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Katju, Dr. Kailas Nath (Mandsaur).

Kayal, Shri Paresh Nath (Basirhat—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Kazmi, Shri Syed Mohammad Ahmad (Sultanpur Distt.—North *cum* Faizabad Distt.—South-West).

Kelappan, Shri K. (Ponnani).

Keshavaiengar, Shri N. (Bangalore North).

K—*contd.*

Kenkar, Dr. B. V. (Sultanpur Distt.—South).

Khan, Shri Sadath Ali (Ibrahimpatnam).

Khardekar, Shri B. H. (Kolhapur *cum* Satara).

Khare, Dr. N. B. (Gwalior).

Khedkar, Shri Gopalrao Bajirao (Buldana. Akola).

Khongmen, Shrimati B. (Autonomous Distts. —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Khuda Baksh, Shri Muhammed (Murshidabad).

Kirolikar, Shri Wasudeo Shridhar (Durg).

Kolay, Shri Jagannath (Bankura).

Kottukappally, Shri George Thomas (Meenachil).

Kripalani, Acharya J. B. (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea).

Krishna, Shri M. R. (Karimnagar—Reserved —Sch. Castes).

Krishna Chandra, Shri (Mathura Distt.—West).

Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. (Madras).

Krishnappa, Shri M. V. (Kolar).

Krishnaswami, Dr. A. (Kanchipuram).

Kureel, Shri Baij Nath (Pratapgarh Distt.—West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—East—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

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Lakshmayya, Shri Paidi (Anantapur).

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Lallanji, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North-West).

Laskar, Shri Nibaran Chandra (Cachar-Lushai Hills—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Lingam, Shri N. M. (Coimbatore).

Lotan Ram, Shri (Jalaun Distt. *cum* Etawah Distt.—West *cum* Jhansi Distt.—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

M

Madiah Gowda, Shri (Bangalore South).

Mahapatra, Shri Sibnarayan Singh (Sundargarh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Mahato, Shri Bhajahari (Manbhum South *cum* Dhalbhum).

Mahodaya, Shri Vaijanath (Nimar).

Maitra, Shri Mohit Kumar (Calcutta—North West).

Majhi, Shri Chaitan (Manbhum—South *cum* Dhalbhum—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majhi, Shri Ram Chandra (Mayurbhanj—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Majithia, Sardar Surjit Singh (Taran Taran).

Malaviya, Shri Keshava Deva (Gonda Distt.—East *cum* Basti Distt.— West).

Malliah, Shri U. Srinivasa (South Kanara—North).

Malvia, Shri Bhagu-Nandu (Shajapur-Rajgarh —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Malviya, Pandit Chatur Narain (Raisen).

Malviya, Shri Motilal (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mandal, Dr. Pashupati (Bankura—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mascarene, Kumari Annie (Trivandrum).

Masuodi, Maulana Mohammad Saeed (Jammu and Kashmir).

Masuriya Din, Shri (Allahabad Distt.—East *cum* Jaunpur Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mathew, Shri C. P. (Kottayam).

Mathuram, Dr. Edward Paul (Tiruchirapalli).

Matthen, Shri C. P. (Thiruvellah).

Mavalankar, Shrimati Sushila (Ahmedabad

Maydeo, Shrimati Indira A. (Poona South).

Mehta, Shri Asoka (Bhandara).

Mehta, Shri Balvantray Gopaljee (Gohilwad).

Mehta, Shri Balwant Sinha (Udaipur).

Mehta, Shri Jaswantraj (Jodhpur).

Menon, Shri K. A. Damodara (Kozhikode).

Minimata, Shrimati (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Mishra, Pandit Suresh Chandra (Monghyr North-East).

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti (Saran *cum* Champaran).

Mishra, Shri Lalit Narayan (Darbhanga *cum* Bhagalpur).

M.—*contd.*

Mishra, Shri Lokenath (Puri).

Mishra, Shri Mathura Prasad (Monghyr—North-West).

Mishra, Shri Shyam Nandan (Darbhanga—North).

Misra, Pandit Lingaraj (Khurda).

Misra, Shri Bhupendra Nath (Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur).

Misra, Shri Raghubar Dayal (Bulandshahr Distt.).

Misra, Shri Sarju Prasad (Deoria Distt.—South).

Missir, Shri Vijineshwar (Gaya North).

Mohd. Akbar, Sofi (Jammu and Kashmir).

Mohiuddin, Shri Ahmed (Hyderabad City).

Morarka, Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar (Ganganagar-Jhunjhunu).

More, Shri K. L. (Kolhapur *cum* Satara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

More, Shri Shankar Shantaram (Sholapur)

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Muhammed Shafee, Chaudhuri (Jammu and Kashmir).

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Muniswamy, Shri N. R. (Wandiwash).

Muniswamy, Shri V. (Tindivanam).

Murli Manohar, Shri (Ballia Distt. East).

Murthy, Shri B. S. (Eluru).

Musafir, Giani Gurmukh Singh (Amritsar).

Mushar, Shri Kirai (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Muthukrishnan, Shri M. (Vellore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

N

Naidu, Shri Nalla Reddi (Rajahmundry).

Nair, Shri C. Krishnan (Outer Delhi).

Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara).

Nambiar, Shri K. Ananda (Mayuram).

Nanadas, Shri Mangalagiri (Ongole—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Nanda, Shri Gulzarilal (Sabarkantha).

Narasimham, Shri S. V. L. (Guntur).

Narasimhan, Shri C. R. (Krishnagiri).

Naskar, Shri Purnendu Sekhar (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Natawadkar, Shri Jayantrao Ganpat (West Khandesh—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Nathani, Shri Hari Ram (Bhilwara).

Nathwani, Shri Narendra P. (Sorath).

Nayar, Shri V. P. (Chirayinkil).

Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal (Allahabad Distt.—East *cum* Jaunpur Distt.—West).

Nehru, Shrimati Shivraj Vati (Lucknow Distt.—Central)

Nehru, Shrimati Uma (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West).

Nesamony, Shri A. (Nagercoil).

Neswi, Shri T. R. (Dharwar—South).

Nevatia, Shri R. P. (Sahjahanpur Distt.—North *cum* Kheri—East).

Nijalingappa, Shri S. (Chitaldrug).

P

Palchoudhury, Shrimati Ila (Nabadwip).

Pande, Shri Badri Dutt (Almora Distt.—North—East).

Pande, Shri C. D. (Naini Tal Distt. *cum* Almora Distt.—South-West *cum* Bareilly Distt.—North).

Pandey, Dr. Natabar (Sambalpur).

Pannalal, Shri (Faizabad Distt.—North-West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Paragi Lal, Chaudhari (Sitapur Distt. *cum* Kheri Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Paranjpe, Shri R. G. (Bhir).

Parekh, Dr. Jayantilal Narbheram (Zalawad).

Parikh, Shri Shantilal Girdharilal (Mehsana East).

P—*contd.*

Parmar, Shri Rupaji Bhavji (Panch Mahals *cum* Baroda East—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Patasker, Shri Hari Vinayak (Jalgaon).

Patel, Shri Bahadurbhai Kunthabhai (Surat —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga).

Patel, Shrimati Maniben Vallabhbhai (Kaira South).

Pateria, Shri Sushil Kumar (Jabalpur North).

Patil, Shri P. R. Kanavade (Ahmednagar North).

Patil, Shri S. K. (Bombay City—South).

Patil, Shri Shankargauda Veeranagauda (Belgaum South).

Patnaik, Shri Uma Charan (Ghumsur).

Pawar, Shri Vyankatrao Pirajirao (South Satara).

Pillai, Shri P. T. Thanu (Tirunelveli).

Pocker Saheb, Shri B. (Malapuram).

Prabhakar, Shri Naval (Outer Delhi—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Punnoose, Shri P. T. (Allenney).

R

Rachiah, Shri N. (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Radha Raman, Shri (Delhi City).

Raghavachari, Shri K. S. (Penukonda).

Raghavaiah, Shri Pisupati Vekata (Ongole).

Raghubir Sahai, Shri (Etah Distt.—North-East *cum* Budaun Distt—East).

Raghubir Singh, Choudhary (Agra Distt.—East).

Raghunath Singh, Shri (Banaras Distt.—Central).

Raghuramaiah, Shri Kotha (Tenali).

Rahman, Shri M. Hifzur (Moradabad Distt.—Central).

Raj Bahadur, Shri (Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur).

Rajabhoj, Shri P. N. (Sholapur— Reserved —Sch. Castes).

Ramachander, Dr. D. (Vellore).

Ramanand Shastri, Swami (Unnao Distt. *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—West *cum* Hardoi-Distt.—South-East—Reserved—Sch. Castes)

Ramananda Tirtha, Swami (Gulberga).

Ramasamy, Shri M. D. (Arruppukkottai).

Ramaseshaiah, Shri N. (Parvathipuram).

Ramaswamy, Shri P. (Mahbubnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ramaswamy, Shri S. V. (Salem).

Ram Dass, Shri (Hoshiarpur—Reserved —Sch. Castes).

Ram Krishan, Shri (Mohindergarh).

Ramnarayan Singh, Babu (Hazaribagh West).

Ram Saran, Shri (Moradabad Distt.—West).

Ram Shankar Lal, Shri (Basti Distt.—Central-East *cum* Gorakhpur Distt.—West).

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. (Shahabad South)

Ranbir Singh, Ch. (Rohtak).

Randaman Singh, Shri (Shahdol-Sidhi —Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Rane, Shri Shivram Rango (Bhusaval).

Ranjit Singh, Shri (Sangrur).

Rao, Dr. Ch. V. Rama (Kakinada).

Rao, Shri B. Rajagopala (Srikakulam).

Rao, Shri B. Shiva (South Kanara—South)

Rao, Shri Kadyala Gopala (Gudivada).

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Rao, Shri Kondru Subba (Eluru—Reserved —Sch. Castes).

Rao, Shri P. Subba (Nowrangpur).

Rao, Shri Pendyal Raghava (Warangal).

Rao, Shri Rayasam Seshagiri (Nandyal).

Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal (Khammam).

Raut, Shri Bhola (Saran *cum* Champaran —Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Ray, Shri Birakisor (Cuttack).

Razmi, Shri Said Ullah Khan (Sehore).

R—*contd.*

Reddi, Shri B. Ramachandra (Nellore).

Reddi, Shri C. Madhao (Adilabad).

Reddi, Shri Y. Eswara (Cuddapah).

Reddy, Shri Baddam Yella (Karimnagar).

Reddy, Shri K. Janardhan (Mahbubnagar).

Reddy, Shri Ravi Narayan (Nalgonda).

Reddy, Shri T. N. Vishwanatha (Chittoor).

Richardson, Bishop John (Nominated—Andaman and Nicobar Islands).

Rishang Keishing, Shri (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Roy, Dr. Satyaban (Uluberia).

Roy, Shri Bishwa Nath (Deoria Distt.—West).

Rup Narain, Shri (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

S

Sahaya, Shri Syamnandan (Muzaffarpur Central).

Sahu, Shri Bhagabat (Balasore).

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar (Muzaffarpur *cum* Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Saigal, Sardar Amar Singh (Bilaspur).

Saksena, Shri Mohanlal (Lucknow Distt. *cum* Bara Banki Distt.).

Samanta, Shri Satis Chandra (Tamluk).

Sanganna, Shri T. (Rayagada-Phulbani—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Sankarapandian, Shri M. (Sankaranayinarkovil).

Sarma, Shri Debendra Nath (Gauhati).

Sarmah, Shri Debeswar (Golaghat-Jorhat).

Satish Chandra, Shri (Bareilly Distt. South).

Satyawadi, Dr. Virendra Kumar (Karnal—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea Central).

Sen, Shri Raj Chandra (Kotah-Bundi).

Sen, Shrimati Sushama (Bhagalpur South).

Sewal, Shri A. R. (Charaba-Sirmur).

Shah, Her Highness Rajmata Kamlendu Mati (Garhwal Distt.—West *cum* Tehri Garhwal Distt. *cum* Bijnor Distt.—North.)

Shah, Shri Chimanlal Chakubhai (Gohilwad-Sorath).

Shah, Shri Raichand Bhai N. (Chhindwara).

Shahnawaz Khan, Shri (Meerut Distt.—North-East).

Shakuntala Nayar, Shrimati (Gonda Distt.—West).

Sharma, Pandit Balkrishna (Kanpur Distt.—South *cum* Etawah Distt.—East).

Sharma, Pandit Krishna Chandra (Meerut Distt.—South).

Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Hoshiarpur).

Sharma, Shri Khushi Ram (Meerut Distt.—West).

Sharma, Shri Nand Lal (Sikar).

Sharma, Shri Radha Charan (Morena-Bhind).

Shastri, Shri Algu Rai (Azamgarh Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—West).

Shastri, Shri Raja Ram (Kanpur Distt—Central).

Shivananjappa, Shri M. K. (Mandya).

Shobha Ram, Shri (Alwar).

Shriman Narayan, Shri (Wardha).

Shukla, Pandit Bhagwaticharan (Durg-Bastar).

Siddananjappa, Shri H. (Hassan Chikmagalur).

Singh, Shri C. Sharan (Surguja-Raigarh).

Singh, Shri Digvijaya Narain (Muzaffarpur—North-East).

Singh, Shri Dinesh Pratap (Bahraich Distt.—East).

Singh, Shri Girraj Saran (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur).

Singh, Shri Har Prasad (Ghazipur Distt.—West).

Singh, Shri L. Jogeswar (Inner Manipur).

Singh, Shri Mahendra Nath (Saran Central).

Singh, Shri Ram Nagina (Ghazipur Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—South-West).

S—*contd.*

Singh, Shri Tribhuan Narayan (Banaras Distt.—East).

Singhal, Shri Shri Chand (Aligarh Distt.)

Sinha, Dr. Satyanarain (Saran East).

Sinha, Shri Anirudha (Darbhanga East)

Sinha, Shri Awadheshwar Prasad (Muzaffarpur East).

Sinha, Shri Banarsi Prasad (Monghyr Sadr *cum* Jamui).

Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad (Palamau *cum* Hazaribagh *cum* Ranchi).

Sinha, Shri Jhulan (Saran North).

Sinha, Shri Kailash Pati (Patna Central).

Sinha, Shri Nageshwar Prasad (Hazaribagh East).

Sinha, Shri S. (Pataliputra).

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Samastipur East).

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Gaya West).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Patna East)

Sinha, Thakur Jugal Kishore (Muzaffarpur—North-West).

Sinhasan Singh, Shri (Gorakhpur Distt.—South).

Siva, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara (Chittoor—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Snatak, Shri Nardeo (Aligarh Distt.—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Sodhia, Shri Khub Chand (Sagar).

Somana, Shri N. (Coorg).

Somani, Shri G. D. (Nagaur-Pali).

Subrahamanyam, Shri Kandala (Vizianagaram).

Subrahmanyam, Shri Tekur (Bellary).

Subramania Chettiar, Shri (Dharmapuri).

Sundaram, Dr. Lanka (Visakhapatnam).

Sunder Lall, Shri (Saharanpur Distt.—West *cum* Muzaffarnagar Distt.—North—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Suresh Chandra, Dr. (Aurangabad).

Suriya Prashad, Shri (Morena-Bhind—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Swami, Shri Sivamurthi (Kushtagi).

Swaminadhan, Shrimati Ammu (Dindigul).

Syed Mahmud, Dr. (Champaran East).

T

Tandon, Shri Purushottamdas [Allahabad Distt. (West)].

Tek Chand, Shri (Ambala-Simla).

Telkikar, Shri Shankar Rao (Nanded).

Tewari, Sardar Raj Bhanu Singh (Rewa).

Thimmaiah, Shri Dodda (Kolar—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Thirani, Shri G. D. (Bargarh).

Thomas, Shri A. M. (Ernakulam).

Thomas, Shri A. V. (Srivaikuntam).

Tivary, Shri Venkatesh Narayan (Kanpur Distt.—North *cum* Farrukhabad Distt.—South).

Tiwari, Pandit B. L. (Nimar).

Tiwari, Shri Ram Sahai (Chhatarpur-Datia-Tikamgarh).

Tiwary, Pandit Dwarka Nath (Saran South).

Tripathi, Shri Hira Vallabh (Muzaffarnagar Distt.—South).

Tripathi, Shri Kamakhya Prasad (Darrang).

Tripathi, Shri Vishwambhar Dayal (Unnao Distt. *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—West *cum* Hardoi Distt.—South-East).

Trivedi, Shri Umashanker Mulji bha (Chittor).

Tulsidas Kilachand, Shri (Mehsana West).

Tyagi, Shri Mahavir (Dehra Dun Distt. *cum* Bijnor Distt.—North-West *cum* Saharanpur Distt.—West).

U

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla-Jabalpur—South—Reserved—Sch. Tribes).

Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt (Partapgarh Distt.—East).

Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Dayal (Banda Distt *cum* Fatehpur Distt.).

Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt (Satna).

V

Vaishnav, Shri Hanamantrao Ganeshrao (Ambad).

Vaishya, Shri Muldas Bhuderdas (Ahmedabad—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Vallatharas, Shri K. M. (Pudukkottai).

Varma, Shri B. B. (Champaran North).

Varma, Shri Manik Lal (Tonk).

Veeraswamy, Shri V. (Mayuram—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Velayudhan, Shri R. (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Venkataraman, Shri R. (Tanjore).

Verma, Shri Bulaqi Ram (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Parrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt.—South—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Verma, Shri Ramji (Deoria Distt.—East).

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath (Jullundur).

Vishwanath Prasad, Shri (Azamgarh Distt.—West—Reserved—Sch. Castes).

Vyas, Shri Radheial (Ujjain).

W

Waghmare, Shri Narayan Rao (Parbhani).

Wilson, Shri J. N. (Mirzapur Distt. *cum* Banaras Distt.—West).

Wodeyar, Shri K. G. (Shimoga).

Z

Zaidi, Col. B. H. (Hardoi Distt.—North-West *cum* Parrukhabad Distt.—East *cum* Shahjahanpur Distt.—South).

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Shri Jaipal Singh.

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Shri Narendra P. Nathwani.
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Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.
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Shri Ganpati Ram.
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Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.
Shri Hem Raj.
Shri H. Siddanajappa.
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Shri Hirendra Nath Mukerjee.
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Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.
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Shri C. R. Narasimhan.
Shri Raghubir Sahai.
Pandit Algu Rai Shastri.
Shri Abdus Sattar.
Shri Lakshman Singh Charak.
Shri N. Rachiah.
Shri Radheshyam Ramkumar Morarka.
Shri Mangalagiri Nanadas.
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Shri Satya Naryan Sinha.
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Shri J. B. Kripalani.

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Shri Raj Chandra Sen.
Shri K. Ananda Nambiar.
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Shri U. Srinivasa Malliah.
Shri Diwan Chand Sharma.
Shri Jagan Nath Kolay.
Shri G. H. Deshpande.
Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal.
Shri N. C. Chatterjee.
Shri P. T. Punnoose.
Shri Asoka Mehta.

Rajya Sabha

Shri H. C. Dasappa.
Shri D. Narayana.
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Library Committee

Lok Sabha

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Dr. Indubhai B. Amin.
Shri Nibaran Chandra Laskar.
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.
Shri Tribhuan Narayan Singh.
Shri Radhelal Vyas.
Shri C. P. Matthen.
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Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar.

Rajya Sabha

Shri G. Ranga.
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Shrimati Pushpalata Das.
Shri Shyam Dhar Misra.
Shri P. T. Leuva.
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Shri N. Keshavaiengar.
Shri Shivram Rango Rane.
Shri Ghamandi Lal Bansal.
Shri Khushi Ram Sharma.
Shri Kotha Raghuramaiah.
Shri Satis Chandra Samanta.
Dr. N. M. Jaisoorya.
Shri N. C. Chatterjee.
Shri Bhawani Singh.
Shri Kamal Kumar Basu.
Shri K. S. Raghavachari.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and also in charge of the Department of Atomic Energy—Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Education and National Resources and Scientific Research—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Minister of Home Affairs—Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant.

Minister of Communications—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Health—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Minister of Finance—Shri C. D. Deshmukh.

Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power—Shri Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Defence—Dr. Kailas Nath Katju.

Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel—Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Minister of Law and Minority Affairs—Shri C. C. Biswas.

Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Sardar Swaran Singh.

Minister of Production—Shri K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri Ajit Prasad Jain.

Minister of Labour—Shri Khandubhai Desai.

Minister without Portfolio—Shri V. K. Krishna Menon.

Ministers of Cabinet Rank (but not members of the Cabinet)

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

Minister of Defence Organisation—Shri Mahavir Tyagi.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Dr. B. V. Keskar.

Minister of Trade—Shri D. P. Karmarkar.

Minister of Agriculture—Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh.

Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs—Dr. Syed Mahmud.

Minister of Legal Affairs—Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar.

Minister of Natural Resources—Shri K. D. Malaviya.

Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure—Shri M. C. Shah.

Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure—Shri Arun Chandra Guha.

Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri Mehr Chand Khanna.

Minister of Consumer Industries—Shri Nityanand Kanungo.

Minister in the Ministry of Communications—Shri Raj Bahadur.

Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri B. N. Datar.

Minister of Heavy Industries—Shri M. M. Shah.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Minister of Defence—Sardar S. S. Majithia.

Deputy Minister of Labour—Shri Abid Ali.

Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation—Shri J. K. Bhonsle.

Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri O. V. Alagesan.

Deputy Minister of Health—Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar.

Deputy Minister of External Affairs—Shri Anil Kumar Chanda.

Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture—Shri M. V. Krishnappa

Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power—Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi.

Deputy Minister of Production—Shri Satish Chandra.

Deputy Minister of Planning—Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra.

Deputy Minister of Education—Dr. K. L. Shrimali.

Deputy Minister of Finance—Shri Bali Ram Bhagat.

Deputy Minister of Education—Dr. Monomohon Das.

Parliamentary Secretaries]

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shrimati Lakshmi N. Menon.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport—Shri Shahnawaz Khan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri Jogendra Nath Hazarika.]

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production—Shri Rajaram Giridharlal Dubey.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs—Shri Sadath Ali Khan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting—Shri G. Rajagopalan.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply—Shri Purnendu Sekhar Nasker.

LOK SABHA

Friday, 3rd August, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Black-marketing of 'Passages' to Andamans

*673. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** : Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item "Servants and Mazdoor Passages Black-marketed" and also the editorial notes appearing in 'Hamari Awaz' dated the 1st May, 1956, the fortnightly organ of the Andaman Association; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiry into the matter?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : May I know what attempts are being made by Government, and in what ways and measures, to prevent such black-marketing in passages?

Shri Datar: Government have taken two steps: One is that Messrs. Best & Co., Madras have been replaced by the Eastern Shipping Corporation which is a government concern; and, secondly, the Government of India have recently purchased a second-hand vessel which they would put into use as early as possible.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Are Government aware that merchants who only show their intention to go to the Andamans reserve ten to fifteen passages in the names of servants, whereas permanent residents who want to go to the Andamans are denied passages?

Shri Datar: Sometimes such things do happen, but Government would take care to see that all such things are prevented.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether Government are aware that a large number of about 450 Malabar citizens who are mostly farmers were refused passages and though they applied as far back as February, up to August they have not been given passages?

Shri Datar: In connection with one passage there was this difficulty. That was due to the fact that suddenly the number of passengers was reduced from 800 to 490 on account of certain difficulties.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Arising out of the answer to part (b) of the question, may I know the results of the enquiry and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

Shri Datar: We have made the enquiry, and though specific instances of black-marketing have not been discovered, still Government feel that there was some scope for such unfortunate affairs. Therefore, Government are taking very strong steps to check this.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यात्रियों की संख्या कितनी होगी और कितने जहाज भेजे जायेंगे ? क्या एक महीने में एक जहाज जायगा ?

श्री दातार : गवर्नमेंट की राय में एक महीने में दो जहाज जायेंगे ।

Consortium of Banks

*674. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to item No. 17 of Annexure No. 1 of the Supplementary statement No. 13 laid on the Table on the 16th March, 1956 in implementation of the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 950 on the 21st April, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up of a consortium of leading banks for underwriting new issues of industrial shares and debentures has been finalized; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions and rules and regulations of its working?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri Guha): (a) and (b). The setting up of a consortium of banks

and insurance companies under the leadership of the Imperial Bank of India was recommended by the Shroff Committee to enable participation by banks in long-term industrial finance. As the hon. Member is aware, there has been a considerable increase in the number and range of financing institutions for industry in recent years and certain pilot schemes have been undertaken by the State Bank of India for the co-ordination of the activities of the different agencies for the grant of credit to small scale and medium scale industries. Government consider that the question of setting up a consortium of leading banks has to be deferred until the results of the working of the recently established credit institutions and of the pilot schemes undertaken by the State Bank become available.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the nature of the pilot schemes that have been undertaken in this respect?

Shri A. C. Guha: The State Bank of India has undertaken some pilot schemes for financing industrial concerns. For the present, the Bombay Circle has undertaken some schemes in Kolhapur, Surat and Bombay; the Madras Circle has undertaken schemes in Coimbatore, Vijayawada and Madras; and the Punjab Circle has undertaken schemes in Ludhiana, Agra and Delhi. From this scheme, the arrangement is to provide credit for medium and small-scale industries in co-ordination with other institutions.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether there is any body to co-ordinate such activities just at present?

Shri A. C. Guha: That is what I have stated in the reply, that the State Bank of India will co-ordinate these activities.

Other Ranks Quarters

*675. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the M.E.S. schedule does not provide for electrification of latrines in Other Ranks quarters;

(b) whether it is a fact that Other Ranks family quarters are not provided with iron bars for the windows;

(c) whether Government are aware that due to these deficiencies in specification accidents and thefts etc. are happening in Other Ranks quarters; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remedy these defects?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No. Electrification of latrines in married Other Ranks quarters is authorised.

(b) No. Iron bars and ARC mesh in windows of all types of family quarters are provided whenever it is considered essential from the security point of view.

(c) and (d). In view of the answer to (b) above, this does not arise.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether in Delhi and places around it they have electrification of latrines?

Sardar Majithia: As I said this is authorised, and I imagine that they should have.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that there is a wide difference in the living standards, in regard to quarters and other amenities, between Other Ranks and the Officers, may I know whether it is proposed to give them at least the minimum amenities and to see that what is authorised is actually implemented and the schemes in respect thereof are instituted?

Sardar Majithia: As the hon. Member has now mentioned it, I shall look in to this question. But, as I said, it is authorised. In case they have not got it, I shall certainly look into the matter.

Investment Guarantee Scheme

*676. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been arrived at in the matter of India's participation in the Investment Guarantee Scheme put forward by the Government of the United States of America; and

(b) if so, details of the decision and the Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if Government propose to pursue the matter further?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The matter is under consideration.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether the Government are thinking of participating in this scheme and, if so, the terms that the United States Government have offered to us?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Under the guarantee scheme, if there is a guarantee between the Governments of India and the United States, the United States will ensure investments in India, on those projects which will be mutually agreed upon between this Government and the United States Government. That is the broad feature of

it. There are other details, but I cannot give them at the moment.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether there was such a proposal about the Investment Guarantee Scheme and that it has now been dropped after the formation of the International Finance Corporation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No, Sir, it has nothing to do with the International Finance Corporation.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether the recent Industrial Policy will affect this Investment Guarantee Scheme in any way?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We held over the consideration of this agreement pending the finalisation of the Second Five Year Plan in general and formulation of the Industrial Policy Statement in particular. Now we are considering the matter as to whether we should enter into this agreement or not.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar. I understand that this guarantee is for the United States Government to make investments in India. May know whether these are confined to public utility projects undertaken by the Government of India or whether other projects also will be covered ?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They will cover all investments, private investments made by the United States nationals in India. I do not think it will be restricted to public utility projects or others. The main point is that it will cover only that project about which the Government of India agrees that investment should come from the United States.

English in Universities

*677. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 299 on the 28th February, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to recommend ways and means of securing an adequate proficiency in English at the University stage has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the nature of the report;

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when this Committee was appointed and bow long it will take the Committee, o give its report?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Committee was appointed some time after October, 1955. It had held its preliminary meeting and the Committee has already decided as to how to proceed with the business. But no further progress has been made. It is rather a difficult subject, and the Committee will take some time before it can submit its report.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister says that the committee is dealing with very difficult subject. Therefore, I would ask the Minister as to what efforts he is going to make it easy for this committee to tackle this very difficult subject.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The committee has already been requested to report on the subject. I have had a talk with the Chairman recently. Efforts will be made to expedite the work of the committee.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what the terms of reference to this committee are so that we can understand where the difficulty lies?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Committee was appointed to investigate the question whether there had been any deterioration in the standards of attainment of university students and the causes of such deterioration, if any, and to find out whether the cause of deterioration was inadequate knowledge of English. When the Committee held their first meeting they thought that this question could not be gone ito very thoroughly unless some examination was made of the secondary education system also, and they have made preliminary preparation for the general survey.

Language Study in Universities

*678. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 713 on the 15th March, 1956 and state:

(a) the reasons for instituting prizes and scholarships at the Universities of Aligarh, Banaras, and Shantiniketan for the study of Bengali, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese and not for Gujarati; and

(b) whether Government intend to institute prizes and scholarships at these Universities for the study of Gujarati which is equally advanced?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The main objective in instituting the 'prizes scheme' in the Central Universities at Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi and Santiniketan was to encourage the students to study languages other than their mother tongue and to begin with, the scheme was started as an experimental measure with six languages,

viz., Bengali, Marathi, Malayalam, Canarese, Telugu and Tamil. It was, however, envisaged that the scope of the scheme would be extended to cover other languages also.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

Shri Dabhi: Am I to understand that this matter is under the consideration of the Commission with regard to this scheme being introduced in these universities?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The University Grants Commission decided that the award of prizes for the study of selected regional languages be extended to other universities also, and also decided to examine whether they could include more anguages in this scheme. The Commission has already appointed a committee which is going into this question.

Shri Dabhi: May I know the number of students in each of these universities who have up to this day taken up the study of each of these languages and who have been awarded prizes and scholarships instituted under the scheme?

Mr. Speaker: There are as many as seven languages. The hon. Member, if he wanted it, must have unstarred the question. The hon. Minister may give the total number of students.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There are not many. The number of recipients of the prizes is four only.

Shri R. P. Garg: May I know whether any prizes or scholarships have been awarded or instituted for the study of Punjabi in any university other than the Punjab University?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I said, the University Grants Commission has already appointed a committee which is going into the whole question.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I understood from the hon. Minister that the Central Universities have provided for studies in the various languages, seven to start with. I want to know whether the Central Universities are adequately staffed to guide studies in these languages, especially Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The arrangement is not so much for teaching, but to encourage the students to learn other languages also. I expect some of the universities have arrangements, but I should need notice to answer that question.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it under the contemplation of the Ministry to select universities of each language for enabling proficiency to be attained by students belonging to other languages?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This scheme, as I said, has a very specific object. The purpose of the scheme is to encourage students to know languages other than their own mother tongue. So, naturally when the committee goes into this question, it will examine how these languages could be distributed in various places.

Shri Dabhi: Where was the reason for introducing this scheme in Santiniketan where the language is Bengali?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There are other languages also there.

नेपाल को सहायता

*६८०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या वित्त मंत्री ३० अप्रैल, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८११ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेपाल को उस की प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये उसे मदद देने के सम्बन्ध में क्या इस बीच कोई अन्तिम निश्चय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह जानकारी बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) हम ने नेपाल सरकार को बता दिया है कि हम उस की प्रथम पंचवर्षीय आयोजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये १० करोड़ रुपये तक की वित्तीय सहायता देने को तैयार हैं । यह तो नेपाल सरकार को ही बताना है कि वह किन प्रयोजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों के लिये हमारी सहायता का उपयोग करना चाहेगी ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नेपाल की जो पंचवर्षीय विकास योजना बनी है उस पर कुल कितना खर्चा होगा और उस का मोटा स्वरूप क्या है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : नेपाल की प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में लगभग कुल २१.६३

करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा, जिस में १६.०७ करोड़ तो कैपीटल कास्ट होगी और ५.५६ करोड़ रिकरिंग कास्ट होगी ।

श्री मक्त दर्शन : यह जो दस करोड़ की सहायता नेपाल सरकार को दी जायेगी, क्या इस के अलावा हमारे देश से उन को और टैक्निकल सहायता भी दी जायेगी, विशेषकर ऐसे कर्मचारी दिये जायेंगे जिन को पर्वतीय इलाकों के विकास कार्य का अनुभव हो, क्योंकि नेपाल भी एक पर्वतीय इलाका है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जो टैक्निकल सहायता दी जायेगी वह भी इसी दस करोड़ के अन्तर्गत होगी । जो कर्मचारी दिये जायेंगे वे तो इस बिना पर दिये जायेंगे कि उन का उस काम में कितना अनुभव है । यह तो मैं तफसील से नहीं बतला सकता कि उन को पर्वतीय इलाकों का अनुभव है या नहीं यह देखा जायेगा, लेकिन सब बातों को सोच कर, जो कुछ हम जरूरी समझते हैं, ऐसी योग्यता वाले कर्मचारी उन को दिये जायेंगे ।

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether there are any projects agreed to in which India and the U.S.A. are to assist Nepal jointly ? If so, I want to know the pattern of such assistance.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There are at present some negotiations going on for two projects, one for road development and the other for widening and extending the railway track, in which assistance will be provided both by India and the U.S.A. jointly. It has been generally agreed that of the cost India will provide 25 per cent. mainly in the form of technical assistance and personnel and 75 per cent. will be provided by the U.S.A. as economic aid in the shape of equipments and other things. There is also the Rapti Valley Development Scheme in which the U.S.A. has promised to give assistance.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : मंत्री जी ने यह बतलाया कि दस करोड़ की वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी । तो क्या इस वित्तीय सहायता में रुपया दिया जायेगा या टैक्निकल सहायता और काम का सामान दिया जायेगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह जो दस करोड़ की सहायता दी जायेगी यह किस रूप में दी जायेगी, यह तो नेपाल सरकार से उन की भिन्न भिन्न योजनाओं के बारे में बातचीत करने के बाद ही तै किया जा सकेगा । मगर यह सहायता अधिकतर टैक्निकल सहायता के रूप में और कुछ वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में दी जायेगी, और कुछ एग्रीकल्चरल कमोडिटीज़ के रूप में भी दी जायेगी । मगर इस का असली रूप नेपाल सरकार से उस की विभिन्न योजनाओं के बारे में बातचीत करने के बाद ही निश्चित किया जा सकेगा ।

श्री ब० द० पांडे : यह जो दस करोड़ की सहायता दी जायेगी यह अनुदान के रूप में होगी या कर्जे के रूप में ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह अनुदान के रूप में होगी, कर्जे के रूप में नहीं ।

Chief of Army Staff at Naga Hills

*682. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief of the Army Staff toured Naga Hills areas in June, 1956; and

(b) if so, the object of his visit ?

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To inspect Army units and to study the general situation.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह जो हमारे आर्मी चीफ गये थे और यहां भ्रमण किया, तो क्या वे उस दौरान में कुछ गांव वालों से भी मिले थे और उन को समझाया बुझाया था ?

डा० काटजू : जी हां, उन्होंने फरमाया तो यही है कि वे गांव वालों से मिले और उन की उन से काफी बातचीत हुई और गांव वालों ने बड़ा इजहार अकीदत किया ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार ऐसा सोचती है कि जो बड़े बड़े आर्मी चीफ और

अफसर वहां जाते हैं, वे गांव वालों से मिलें और उन से मिल कर उन को कुछ बतायें ताकि वहां शान्ति हो ?

डा० काटजू : मैं इस बात से मुतफिक हूं । उन से ऐसा करने की आशा भी की जाती है और वे ऐसा करते भी हैं ।

डी० डी० टी०

*६८३. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान में वैज्ञानिकों को कोयले से डी० डी० टी० निकालने में सफलता मिल गई है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार के सामने ऐसी कोई योजना है कि डी० डी० टी० का स्थानापन्न कोई पदार्थ कोयले से निकाला जाये ?

प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) : (क) समाचारपत्रों की रिपोर्ट के अतिरिक्त सरकार के पास अन्य कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) सरकार के सामने ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है लेकिन जलगोरा में "ईंधन अनुसंधान संस्था" कोयले से कीटनाशक पदार्थ तैयार करने के विषय पर अनुसंधान कर रही है ।

Shri Achuthan: May I request that the answer may be read out in English also?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. The Minister may read out the English answer also.

Shri K. D. Malaviya : (a) Apart from newspaper reports, Government have no information.

(b) There is no such scheme but the Fuel Research Institute at Jealgora is conducting research on the problems of preparing insecticides from coal.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : पाकिस्तान में वैज्ञानिकों ने कोयले से डी० डी० टी० निकालने के सम्बन्ध में जो अन्वेषण किया गया है तो क्या वैसा प्रयास हिन्दुस्तान में भी किया जायेगा ?

श्री क० डे० मालवीय : कोयले से डी० डी० टी० बनाना सम्भव नहीं है अलबत्ता डी० डी० टी० की तरह का सामान अर्थात् कोयले से "इंसैक्टीसाइड्स" बनाने के बारे में हमारे यहां भी रिसर्च हो रही है । कोयले से डी० डी० टी० बनाना न पाकिस्तान में संभव होगा और न कोई ऐसी योजना वहां पर हो सकती है ।

Multipurpose Schools

*684. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 934 on the 12th April, 1956 and state:

(a) the amount proposed to be provided for the opening of multipurpose schools in West Bengal during 1956-57;

(b) whether the sum allotted for 1955-56 has been fully spent; and

(c) if so, the number of schools which have received assistance during 1955-56?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali: (a) Rs. 30·10 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 68 High Schools.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether those schools which have received aid for scientific laboratories etc. have received the amount from this multipurpose fund?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There are various schemes for which we are giving grants. There are schemes for the conversion of high schools into multipurpose schools. There are certain schemes under which we give grants for developing science courses also.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether during the Second Five Year Plan period all the high schools will be converted into multipurpose schools, and if not, how the students coming out from the multipurpose schools will be able to undergo a three years' graduate course?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The position is that we have written to the State Governments to reorganise the whole system of education at the secondary as well as the university stage. We have also suggested certain measures for the transition period, so that the students who come out of the mutipurpose schools are not inconven-

ienced. Various States are taking measures in order to give their answer. With regard to the steps taken by different States and universities, I would require notice.

Shri M. K. Moitra: May I know how many of these schools have been established in rural areas?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Is the hon. Member asking in respect of West Bengal?

Shri M. K. Moitra: Yes.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I could not give the break-up for the rural and the urban areas.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether it is in the contemplation of Government that the process of converting high schools into higher secondary schools would be stopped and only multipurpose schools would be established?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No. It will not be possible to convert all the high schools into multipurpose schools. I expect that there will be a certain number of ordinary higher secondary schools also. But it is the policy of Government to establish as many multipurpose schools as possible, so that they may make arrangements for a variety of courses to suit different talents and different abilities.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know the number of multipurpose schools in the Madras State, and the amount given as grants to those schools?

Mr. Speaker: This question relates to West Bengal.

Shri M. K. Moitra: May I know the average number of students that can get admission into each of these schools established in West Bengal?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The average number of students is fixed by the Education Department. So, I could not give the the information just now.

Students Apprenticeship Scheme

*686. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the experience of the working of the Students Apprenticeship Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 21].

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know whether all those graduates and diploma-holders who applied for facilities under this scheme could be provided those facilities?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Is the hon. Member referring to the employment question or to the award of scholarships?

Shri Jhulan Sinha: I am referring to the training under this scheme.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The procedure is that we ask the universities to suggest names. The technical institutions and various other kinds of institutions suggest the names. We do see that as far as possible—because we have got only a limited number of seats for the different kinds of training—arrangements are made for the different kinds of courses. It is not possible to arrange for all the students who apply but we do see that as far as possible, the allotted number of seats are available.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know the total number of students who have been helped under this scheme, and the total expenditure incurred so far?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have got the figures for 1953 to 1956. May I place the statement on the Table of the house?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri M. K. Moitra: May I know whether the students taking to this apprenticeship scheme are finding difficulty in securing employment?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No. Our information is that since there is such a great demand for trained engineers and technicians, most of the students do not normally remain unemployed.

Pakistani Nationals in India

*687. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Pakistan nationals have come to India, particularly in Hyderabad, recently;

(b) if so, the purpose of their visit;

(c) how many persons have stayed on after the expiry of the validity of Visas; and

(d) the action taken against them?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the purpose of entry of these Pakistani nationals into India?

Shri Datar: To meet their relatives, amongst other purposes.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether some of the Pakistani nationals have applied for Indian citizenship, and if so, whether they are going to be granted citizenship?

Shri Datar: The Citizenship Act has newly come into force, and the rules under that Act have been newly promulgated. It is now a matter for consideration. When applications are made, they will be duly considered.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In view of the ugly incidents which recently took place in Hyderabad and Bhopal, in which some Pakistani nationals are alleged to have caused incitement, may I know whether Government propose to regulate the entry, stay and movement of Pakistani nationals into India?

Shri Datar: Under the Citizenship Act and the rules framed thereunder, Government have sufficient powers to enquire into the circumstances, and the antecedents of these persons, before granting them permission to be citizens of India.

Shri Gidwani: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the statement made by Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, Chief Minister of the Jammu and Kashmir State, at Amritsar, only three days ago, that there were Pakistani agents there in garb of businessmen, and they were acting as liaison between *agent provocateurs* in India and their masters in Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes, that statement in the press has been noticed. Naturally, we shall enquire into the matter urther. It is difficult for me to say what action Government will necessarily take, without further enquiry.

Scientific Manpower Committee

*690. **Shri R. P. Garg** : Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the recommendations of the Scientific Man-power Committee were availed of for the development of Scientific Manpower ;

(b) whether any of the recommendations of the said Committee were rejected ; and

(c) if so, their details and the reasons for their rejection ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 22].

Shri R. P. Garg : May I know whether the register of scientific and technical personnel which was recommended by that committee has been started, and if not, when it will be ready ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : The work is still continuing. It is very difficult to say when it will be completed.

Shri R. P. Garg : May I know the number of technical and scientific personnel available on the national register of Government, who are available for absorption in Governmnt service ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : I shall need notice with regard to that.

Shri R. P. Garg : Since 1949, they have been maintaining the register. Yet the hon. Minister does not know the number of personnel available.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Finance (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : It is a printed volume of several hundred pages. The hon. Member wants to know the number. There are hundreds and thousands of names. Some are employed, some are not. They come and go. It is difficult to keep them up to date.

May I inform the House that what we want to do when thinking about it is not only to have a fuller register of scientific personnel, but, in a sence, to have a pool in which even persons who may not immediately be employed can be kept, so that they may receive training or experience, and they can be employed from that pool whenever occasion arises. That is a matter being considered.

Dr. Rama Rao : This Commitee submitted its first report in 1947. Since then the needs of the country in respect of engineering personnel have increased very much. Do the Central Government contemplate starting an engineering college to meet this demand ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : The Central Government have been giving assistance to Universities and State Governments for the development of technological institutions. The Central Government have also a scheme for developing four regional institutions, out of which one has already been set up. Three more are contemplated to be set up in the Second Five Year Plan period.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : What special steps are being taken to accelerate the pace of development of technical education during the Second Five Year Plan ? During the First Plan, we spent only Rs. 14 crores out of Rs. 28 crores allotted for technical education.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : I would say that in the Second Five Year Plan, great

emphasis has been laid on the development of technological institutions. In the First Plan greater emphasis was laid on agricultural production ; therefore, the same emphasis was not laid on the development of technological institutions. But if the hon. Member will refer to the draft of the Second Plan, he will find that there is a definite emphasis on the development of technological institutions.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : Out of the four higher technological institutes to be opened, only one has been opened at Kharagpur. Is there any hope of the other three being opened during the Second Plan period ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : As I said, the remaining three institutes have been included in the programme for the Second Plan.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : They were included in the First Plan also.

Self-Loading Rifles

*691. **Sardar Iqbal Singh :** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1019 on the 31st March, 1956 and state :

(a) whether Government have since arrived at any decision on the question of introducing self-loading rifles in the Armed Forces ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken ?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi) : (a) and (b). The question is still under consideration.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know the name and type of the rifle that has been examined in this connection by the Defence Science Organisation for introduction in the Indian Army ?

Shri Tyagi : Our Scientific Organisation and technical services are examining the problem of inventing a rifle of their own. I think they have succeeded to a great extent.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know what is the present discharge capacity of the ·303 rifle that has at present been introduced in the Indian Army, and what is the difference between the new rifle that Government propose to introduce and this rifle ?

Shri Tyagi : It is not yet proposed to introduce the new rifle. A prototype has been made of the self-loading rifle. It is not the intention to introduce it immediately.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know the reason for Government not introducing the self-loading rifle in the Indian Army when all the advanced countries of the world have introduced the self-loading rifle in their defence services ?

Shri Tyagi : I am afraid even the NATO countries have not all of them introduced the self-loading rifle yet. U.K. has not. But they have also this rifle under examination for introduction. As regards the delay in our decision, I might say that it will require an investment of about Rs. 10 crores to withdraw the present rifle and introduce the new one.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : Is it a fact that by introducing this rifle in the Indian Army we will be increasing our striking power and in this way we can save in our defence budget ?

Shri Tyagi : It does. It is decidedly a better rifle. But the difference is not much in fire power. The self-loading rifle helps loading automatically by force of the gas produced by one fire, thus letting the other bullet in. Here one has to do it manually. That is the only difference ; otherwise, there is not much difference between the two.

Educated Unemployment

*693. **Sardar Akarpuri :** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state :

(a) the way in which the scheme to relieve educated unemployment was implemented in 1955-56 ;

(b) the total amount spent on the scheme during the above period ; and

(c) the results achieved ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 23].

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know the names of the States that have spent the total amount allotted and the names of those that have not been able to spend the total amount allotted ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : It is a long list. May I place the statement on the Table ?

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member may look into the list.

Dr. Rama Rao : The statement shows that Andhra has been sanctioned Rs. 4,21,000. But the Government do not know how much has been utilised. Do the Government know how much money has been drawn by Andhra out of this amount of Rs. 4,21,000 ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : I will place the statement on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker : Is there a colum to show that amount has been actually spent out of the amount allotted ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : Yes. The statement which I propose to place on the Table will give the name of the State, amount sanctioned in 1955-56, and the amount utilised by the State Government out of that shown in column 2.

Dr. Rama Rao : They do not know how much the Andhra Government has utilised.

Mr. Speaker : There is a column there.

Dr. Rama Rao : Government do not know how much the Andhra Government has utilised. Government know how much the Andhra Government has drawn. Drawing the amount is different from utilising it.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : The Andhra State was sanctioned Rs. 4,21,200, and the amount utilised by that Government out of that shown in column 2, is Rs. 2,22,000.

Shri N. B. Chowdbury : May I know whether the Central assistance in this regard includes, along with the salaries of teachers, also contingency expenditure, equipment etc. ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : There is some provision.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : Has any estimate been made of the percentage of relief of educated unemployment afforded by this scheme ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : I have repeatedly said that this scheme has very limited scope. It does not attempt to solve the whole problem of unemployment. It was started as an emergency measure to find some employment for the educated people, and to that extent, this scheme has been successful.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : We know that it has a limited scope. We want to know by what fraction unemployment will be relieved. Has any approximate estimate been made of this or is it a leap in the dark ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : The scheme envisage the appointment of 80,000 rural teachers and 8,000 social education workers. I do not have the exact figures of the total number of people who are educated are unemployed. For that I need notice.

श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह : क्या मैं जान सकती हूं कि शिक्षित बेकारों को काम में लगाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कितना धन मांगा है और मंत्री महोदय कब तक यह विवरण सभा के पटल पर रक्खेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट को देखना चाहिये ।

Shri Dabhi : How many educated actually got employment under this scheme ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : I will place the whole statement on the Table of the House.

Oil

***695. Shri B. D. Pande :** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state :

(a) whether oil has been struck at Moran in the Brahmaputra Valley ; and

(b) if so, with what result ?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya) : (a) No, Sir. Drilling is proceeding.

(b) Does not arise.

Arrest of Graham Green

***696. Dr. Rama Rao :** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been able to find out the antecedents and motives of Graham Green, the so-called British Journalist arrested at Dimapur on 24th June, 1956 ;

(b) the action taken against him ;

(c) whether he has got his pass-port, visa and other necessary papers; and

(d) what he has been doing in the Naga areas and for how long ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) It appears from the information so far available that Mr. Graham Green has many *aliases* and is wanted for several criminal cases in Calcutta, Bombay, Poona, Delhi, Agra, Banaras, Lucknow, Meerut, Nainital and Poona.

(b) He is being prosecuted under section 380 I. P. C. for stealing a typewriter and other articles from the house of the manager of the Duklingia Tea Estate. Necessary steps will also be taken to ensure that he is tried for the other offences which he may have committed.

(c) No.

(d) He was arrested at Dimapur on his way to Naga Hills.

Dr. Rama Rao : May I know what is his nationality ?

Shri Datar : That itself is a matter of doubt. He claimed to be a British national ; but his identity has not yet been established.

Dr. Rama Rao : May I know if he has any hand in this Naga trouble ?

Shri Datar : The whole thing is being enquired into ; now he is safe in jail.

Shri Sadhan Gupta : May I know whether any permit is required for going into the Naga Hills ; and, if so, whether any prosecution has been launched for breach of the relevant permit rules ?

Shri Datar : He was arrested before he went into the Naga Hills.

Shri Gidwani : How did he enter India ?

Shri Datar : He entered India in a highly surreptitious manner. He had no passport or anything of the sort. Then he attempted to produce before Government some documents which were forged.

Oil Wells at Naharkatiya

*697. **Shri Debendra Nath Sarma:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state :

(a) whether drilling of oil-wells of Naharkatiya in Assam would be completed during this year ; and

(b) if so, whether work of refining the crude oil would start during 1956 ?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 24].

Iron Ore

*698. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state whether any survey has been conducted in Hyderabad State where it is believed that huge quantity of iron ore is available particularly in the District of Karimnagar ?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Yes, Sir. The Geological Survey Department of the State had carried out a survey of the deposits. The Geological Survey of India has now taken the work over and is engaged in general mapping during which it has noted certain deposits in Nanded district and Medak district.

Shri M. R. Krishna : May I know whether it is a fact that if the iron ore available in Hyderabad are utilised by the snow shaft process in conjunction with the locally available coking coal, it would be possible to produce iron and steel. May I know what assistance has been given by the Central Government to the State Government to adopt this procedure and make the iron and steel?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am afraid I cannot reply to that question. It has to be put to the Production Ministery.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Under the First Five Year Plan it appears that Rs. 2 1/2 crores had been set apart for exploration of mineral resources. May I know what amount has been given to the Hyderabad State?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is a clearcut programme for mineral exploration for Hyderabad which was recently put before the Mineral Advisory Board and we are going on that programme. It is difficult for me to give the hon. Member any idea of the financial involvement of the mineral expansion programme of Hyderabad out of this Rs. 2 1/2 crores.

श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह : क्या मैं जान सकती हूं कि पिछले साल टेहरी-गढ़वाल में लोहे और ताम्बे की जो एक लम्बी खान मिली थी, उसकी खोज के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाई की है ?

Mr. Speaker: This relates to Hyderabad State; is it part of Hyderabad?

Life Insurance Corporation

*701. **Shri Anirudha Sinha :** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the life Insurance Corporation will be set up;

(b) the preliminary steps, taken so far for the early setting up of the Corporation; and

(c) the place where its head office will be located ?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah) : (a) It is expected that the Corporation will be set up with effect from the 1st September, 1956.

(b) Steps as necessary under the laws are being taken to constitute the Corporation in time. Arrangements are also being made to organise the business of life insurance so that, with the establishment of the Corporation, there is minimum disturbance or dislocation in the flow of new business or in the servicing of policyholders.

(c) It has been decided to locate the Headquarters in Bombay.

Shri Anirudha Sinha: May I know the names of places on behalf of which claims were advanced and representations received for the location of the head offices of the Corporation? I mean, other han Bombay.

Shri M. C. Shah: Headquarters or head offices?

Shri Anirudha Sinha: Head offices.

Shri M. C. Shah: There will be the Corporation's headquarters at Bombay and there will be five zonal officers and there will also be Divisional offices. We have already proposed 30 and, later on, when we see that the volume of business is more, then, we will increase that number of divisional offices. We propose to have 180 branch offices; that we have already settled. We propose to have 350 branches all over the country, a branch in each district.

Shri Anirudha Sinha: I wanted to know the names of some other places which had also advanced claims for the location of the head offices of the Corporation, not the branch of other offices.

Shri M. C. Shah: Calcutta had made a claim that the headquarters should be there.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the public statement made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal last April that Calcutta was going to be the headquarters of the Life Insurance Corporation, may I know if that statement was made by the Chief Minister on his own behalf or whether he had consultations with the Government of India which have ensued in a different result?

Shri M. C. Shah: The Chief Minister of West Bengal had written letters to the then Finance Minister and also to the Prime Minister. All the factors necessary for locating the headquarters were considered fully and, after consideration, it has been decided that the headquarters should be at Bombay. I have got all these; they are two long pages. If permitted, I will read the whole out.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody need volunteer any answer.

Shri R. P. Garg: May I know whether all the members of the staff recruited by the various Insurance Companies two years before would be confirmed after the setting up of the Insurance corporation?

Shri M. C. Shah: As we have given an assurance to both Houses of Parliament that all those who were employees of the various Insurance Companies which are being nationalised will be taken up in the new Corporation, not a single person who was in the employ of any Insurance Company on 19-1-56 will be retrenched. And the question about permanency will also be considered after the Corporation is set up and after all the various branch offices have been established.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know if any decision has been taken about the pay-scales of the staff after the Corperation has been set up, because it was reported that the Minister himself had said that the pay-scales would be on the model of government pay-scales?

Shri M. C. Shah: We have appointed special committees to go into the pay-scales of the officers, and the lower staff. We have already taken tentative decisions, but not final decisions, with regard to the pay-scales of the lower-paid staff. But, so far as the highly-paid staff is concerned, we have taken decisions and the pay-scales are lower than what were obtaining in the various Insurance Companies.

Centenary Celebration of Universities

*702. **Shri Ramachandra Reddi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one crore rupees have been sanctioned to each of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras towards their Centenary celebrations; and

(b) if so, the broad details on which such amounts will be expended?

The Deputy-Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Expenditure in this connection will be incurred on developments of a permanent nature, such as construction or expansion of buildings, endowment of professorships, scholarships, etc. and no part of the grant will be spent on mere celebration.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know whether these funds are taken out of the University Grants Commission Funds?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if these grants of money are in addition to whatever other sums of money which are going to be paid by the University Grants Commission to these three Universities?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I shall need notice to answer that.

Shri M. K. Moitra: May I know if the Government have advised these Universities to set apart Rs. 25,00,000 out of these grants to be utilised as Reserve Fund?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am not aware of that.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know whether this expenditure was envisaged when the Budget for 1956-57 was framed?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am not sure whether it was in the Budget, but we make a lump sum available to the University

Grants Commission, and the Commission is quite free to disburse the funds in the way in which it likes.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: The hon. Deputy Minister replied that this is to be spent on endowment of professorships, scholarships etc. May I take it that it will not be spent on recurring expenditure but only on such non-recurring expenditure as is necessary for the improvement of buildings?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already said that the expenditure in this connection will be on the developments of a permanent nature, such as construction or expansion of buildings, endowment of professorships, scholarships, etc. We have also said that no part of the grant will be spent on mere celebrations.

Flood in Aartala

*703. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any warning was given to the inhabitants of Agartala Town (in Tripura) for adopting precautionary measures, on the eve of recent flood when water of Howrah river was seen increasing;

(b) if not, the reasons for such failure; and

(c) the number of days or hours during which Government machinery could not function?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government machinery functioned throughout.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Is it not a fact that no Government official, I mean, high official, could be seen on the first, second or third day of the flood and that the people of Agartala were left completely in a state of utter helplessness?

Shri Datar: That is not correct. In fact, as soon as it was apprehended that floods would be coming, the District Magistrate and other officers went round in jeeps and passed on a word of warning to as many people as they could.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know whether Government propose to make a judicial enquiry into this matter, that is, about the rising floods at Agartala?

Shri Datar: There is no need to make any judicial enquiry in this case.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know when the warning was given to district officials, whether any steps were taken by them for precautionary measures other than just going round and telling the people that the floods are coming?

Shri Datar: At first, warning was given, and just when the water began to rise—in some places it was 6 to 7 feet deep—attempts were made by the officers and a number of persons were rescued by them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if any bunds were erected during the day and night of those crucial days?

Shri Datar: There was one bund and I may point out to this House that the bund on the southern sector of the town had a number of breaches, and that was the reason why there was a resultant on rush of water.

Shri Biren Dutt: May I enquire whether the Criminal and Civil Courts in Agartala town remained closed for 17 days or not?

Shri Datar: They might have remained so because we had made arrangements for rescuing the people and for keeping them in public offices almost for about one week.

Shri Biren Dutt: In view of the fact that a statement has been made by the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power that about a crore of rupees worth Government property had been lost on account of the floods there, how is it that the hon. Minister is saying that there has been a loss of Rs. 3 crores and some copies of documents and papers?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member is misinformed. Only during last week, I informed this House that the value of the Government property lost was approximately Rs. 3,64,816 and not Rs. 3 crore.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: The hon. Minister just now said that Government was quite alert about the floods and had informed the people to take precautions. In that case, how is it that all this property was lost, and even documents from Courts and rent lists had been completely lost?

Shri Datar: That was because there were certain safes and other things in which Government stamps had been kept. When there was water for such a long time there, they naturally had been soiled. The extent of the loss that I have mentioned includes all these.

Small Savings

*704. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a nation-wide campaign for Voluntary Small Savings has recently been launched by Government to finance the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what has been the response of the public so far in this regard; and

(c) the amount raised from the 1st April, 1956 to the 30th June, 1956?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) A campaign for Voluntary Small Savings on a nation-wide basis was launched several years ago and was intensified during the First Five-Year Plan period. The campaign is a continuous process and during the Second Five-Year Plan period, it is hoped to popularise the movement still further by the appointment of high-power Advisory Committee at the Centre and by various other measures.

(b) and (c). The collections are showing a steady improvement and the amount raised during the period 1st April 1956 to the 30th June, 1956 is approximately Rs. 16·8 crores as against Rs. 12·8 crores during the corresponding period in the previous year.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The hon. Minister said that various measures have been adopted in this connection. I would like to know, as compared to the First Five Year Plan in what way our efforts have been strengthened to raise the contribution from these small savings?

Shri A. C. Guha: I did not say that various measures have been adopted; I have said various measures are being adopted. If the hon. Member is interested and wants I can correspond with him and give him all the details. I would surely like the co-operation of the Members of this House in the matter.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: That we are giving. May I know what measures have been adopted to carry this far beyond into the villages from the district headquarters which for the present is the deadline of the scheme?

Shri A. C. Guha: That is also not correct. We have also got a Rural Savings Scheme and we are working that scheme through extra departmental postmasters. Also in three or four States we have introduced the system of making collection in the rural areas through the village Panchayat Boards and others. We are just introducing a scheme of enlisting the primary teachers as authorised agents for making this collection.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि कार्यकर्ताओं के अभाव में सरकार की यह योजना ठीक तरह से नहीं चल रही है ? उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि मुजफ्फरपुर में हेडक्वार्टर में एक आदमी रखा हुआ है और वही चम्पारन और दूसरे जिलों का काम देखता है ।

श्री अ० चं० गुह : हर एक जिले की बाबत मैं नहीं बोल सकता । बहुत से प्रान्तों में ऐसा प्रबन्ध है और इन्टीरियर (अंदरूनी भागों) में भी अथाराइज्ड (अधिकृत) एजेन्ट रखे हुए हैं और एक्स्ट्रा-डिपार्टमेंटल पोस्ट-मास्टर्ज हर जगह यह काम देखते हैं ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether the claim is true that the major portion of these savings even now comes from Bombay, and if so, the reason for this scheme not being popularised in other parts of India?

Shri A. C. Guha: I think that is also not correct. That the major portion comes from Bombay is not correct. Bombay being somewhat richer than the other States, the collection from Bombay is more than that from any other States. I think U.P. has also made a very good collection, about Rs. 10 crores; Bengal has made a collection of over Rs. 8 crores, in the last year.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know if any specific period has been fixed as target? If so, what is the amount and what is the duration for which the target is fixed?

Shri A. C. Guha: In the First Five Year Plan our target was Rs. 225 crores and we collected, in fact, more than that; our collection in the First Five Year Plan period was Rs. 255 crores. In the Second Plan, our target is to collect Rs. 500 crores.

Shrimati Jayashri: May I know whether Government intend to open more post offices in the rural areas for taking up this scheme?

Shri A. C. Guha: That is also one of the items we have taken up to increase the number of post offices giving savings bank facilities particularly in rural areas.

सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों का उन्नयन

*७०५. **श्री श्रीनारायण दास :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में सांस्कृतिक गतिविधियों का उन्नयन और संगठन करने के लिये मंत्रालय में एक पृथक डिवीजन खोला गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का संगठन क्या है और उस में कितने व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस डिवीजन ने अभी तक कोई योजना या कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो योजना और कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध सं० २५].

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) देश देश की योजनायें तथा कार्यक्रम भिन्न होते हैं ।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास: इस विवरण से पता चलता है कि इस विभाग के डिप्टी एजूकेशनल एडवाइजर हिन्दी विभाग के भी हैड (प्रधान) हैं । क्या इस का अर्थ यह है कि दोनों विभागों में बहुत कम काम है जिस से कि एक अफ़सर से ही दोनों का काम चलाया जा सकता है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : काम तो काफ़ी है, लेकिन अफ़सर धीरे धीरे बढ़ाये जाते हैं । हम चाहते हैं कि हम इस को बिल्कुल स्वतंत्र कर पायें और इस की धीरे धीरे कोशिश की जायेगी । यह डिवीजन अभी स्थापित हुआ है और मुझे आशा है कि जैसे जैसे काम बढ़ता जायेगा, वैसे वैसे एक स्वतंत्र डिप्टी सैक्रेटरी की आवश्यकता होगी ।

WRITEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Buddha Jayanti Celebrations

*679. **S I Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government ordered the release of prisoners, political and other on the occasion of the *Buddha Jayanti* celebrations;

(b) if so, how many of each category; and

(c) other acts of special consideration for human beings and animals that were or directed to be done by Government during the special nation-wide ceremonies?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Not such acts of special consideration were ordered.

Export of Guns

*681. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 12 Bore Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns are being exported for sale in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of countries to which they are being exported; and

(c) their total sale in the country in 1955 and 1956?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 2,664 shot guns (Double Berrel) were sold in India in 1955 and 1,318 guns in 1956 (upto June 1956).

Oil Survey

*685. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1808 on 30th April 1956 and state:

(a) whether the report of aeromagnetic survey of oil in Jaisalmer conducted by a team of Canadian Experts has been received ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The report is still awaited.

Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation

*688. **Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1292 on the 9th April, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the proposal for the establishment of a Central Indian Medicinal

Plants Organistion has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the constitution of this Organisation?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Rent Recovery in Travancore-Cochin State

*689. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated arrears of "Kutha kapattam" rent that have accumulated in four districts of the Travancore-Cochin State; and

(b) whether it is a fact that confiscation on account of rent recovery has started against the peasants in these areas?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Rs. 5·09 lakhs.

(b) No.

Rural Higher Education

*692. **Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 102 on the 20th February, 1956 and state the steps taken so far by the National Council for Rural Higher Education for the development of education in rural areas?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): 10 selected institutes were sanctioned *ad hac* grants during 1955-56 and they have already started functioning. A provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made in the 2nd Five Year Plan for their development into Rural Institutes.

Syllabuses for various course have been drawn and approved.

A scholarship scheme for poor students is under consideration.

New Coal Mines

*694. **Shri Dhuaiya:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new coal mines that have been found from January to June 1956 and their location;

(b) the areas that such mines are covering;

(c) the estimated production of such mines: and

(d) the time when actual production work will start?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (d). Coal has recently been found by drilling in a small patch of coal bearing rocks in the Bankura district, West Bengal. The area lies on the Southern bank of Damodar river, 4 miles from Durgapur barrage, D.V.C. It is too early to say anything about the extent of the deposit or the possibilities of opening mines.

हिन्दी को लोकप्रिय बनाना

*७००. **श्री बादशाह गुप्त :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्दी को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में क्या कार्यक्रम अपनाने जा रही है ?

शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबंध संख्या २६].

'Picrite Cordite'

*706. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Officers of the Technical Development Establishment have certified that 'Picrite Cordite' for the Navy can be manufactured in the Cordite Factory at Aravankadu; and

(b) if so, the reasons why this Scheme is not put into effect?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) It is not in the public interest to disclose information on this subject on the floor of the House.

(b) Does not arise.

Absorption of Surplus Staff in Ministries

*707. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:
Shri Gidwani:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2663 on the 29th May, 1956 and state the manner in which Government propose to provide alternate employment for the staff who would become surplus as a result of reduction of posts in various Ministries?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): According to the orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs persons who

have been retrenched or are likely to be retrenched from service as a result of the recommendations of the Special Reorganisation Unit should be given overriding priority for re-employment under the Central Government.

I might add that in the context of the Second Five Year Plan and the current expansion of governmental activity in most departments, there is little danger of any net reduction in staff. The Special Reorganisation Unit's recommendations however, serve the useful purpose of pinpointing any surplus man-power already available and securing its proper utilisation for meeting the expanding needs of the governmental machinery.

Student Unrest

*708. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 296 on the 28th February, 1956 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any further steps for preventing and removing unrest amongst the students; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 27].

Teachers

*709. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 310 on the 28th February, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the details regarding the proposal for improving the salary scales of Primary School teachers during the Second Five Year Plan have since been worked out; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 28].

सैन्य प्रशिक्षण

*७१०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ८ मई, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २०३५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) अब तक किन किन स्थानों पर नागरिकों को प्रारम्भिक सैन्य-शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है ;

(ख) उन में से प्रत्येक में अब तक कितने युवकों को प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है ; और

(ग) अन्य किन किन स्थानों में १९५६-५७ में इस योजना को चालू करने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (डा० काटजू): (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या २९]

Aero-Magnetic Survey

*711. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal for aero-magnetic survey of oil bearing areas in Bihar and U.P.; and

(b) if so, when the survey will begin?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). An aero-magnetic survey in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar which was undertaken by a Canadian Team, started on the 17th April, 1956 and was completed on the 22nd April, 1956.

Smuggling of Gold

*712. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that eight muslims of U.P. were arrested at Amritsar on the 11th June, 1956 while smuggling gold from West Pakistan, by concealing it in their abdomens ?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): Yes, Sir. It is a fact that eight Muslims of U.P. were arrested on 11-6-56 after they had been found with smuggled gold which they had brought from West Pakistan concealed in their pelvic cavities.

Scholarships to Backward Classes

*713. **Shri Madiah Gowda:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in awarding scholarships to Backward Classes pre-

ference is given chiefly to the student from urban areas; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to safeguard the interests of students from rural areas?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Jet and Aero-Engines

*714. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 891 on the 23rd March, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the proposals to set up another Aircraft Factory or an Aero-engines Production Unit has been finalized; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के स्मारक

*७१५. **डा० सत्यवादी :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वातंत्र्य आन्दोलन के नेताओं के स्मारक उन जेलों में, जहां उन को कैद रखा गया था, बनाने की एक योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव दिया है कि सम्बन्धित जेल में, पत्थर या अन्य धातु पर नेताओं के नाम और उस जेल में उन के रहने का समय अंकित कर के किसी विशिष्ट स्थान पर लगाया जाये ।

Development Schemes in Tripura

*716. **Shri Dasaratha Deb :** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent during 1955-56 on the execution of development schemes in Tripura for the welfare of scheduled tribes out of the Central grant-in-aid sanctioned for the purpose;

(b) whether any portion of the amount lapsed:

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) the amount allowed to lapse during 1954-55, if any; and

(e) whether this amount was later made available for the purpose of the welfare schemes ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Rs. 11,28 lakhs out of Rs. 12·04 lakhs sanctioned in 1955-56.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Shortage of technical personnel.

(d) No amount lapsed in 1954-55.

(e) Does not arise.

Melbourne Olympic Games

*717. **{Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state ?

(a) whether the Government of India have given any grant to the Indian teams participating in Melbourne Olympic Games;

(b) if so, the basis on which the grant was given; and

(c) the number of officials in the team who are not actually participating in the games ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Full details are awaited from the Indian Olympic Association.

पुस्तकों की प्रदर्शनी

७१८. **{श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी :**

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री १६ मई, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २२४२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) साहित्य अकादमी के तत्वावधान में भारतीय भाषाओं की पुस्तकों की एक

प्रदर्शनी आयोजित करने के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) प्रदर्शनी के स्थान, तारीख और कार्यक्रम आदि का विवरण क्या है ?

शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) भारत की प्रत्येक भाषा की प्रदर्शित की जाने वाली पुस्तकों की सूचियां, सम्बन्धित सलाहकार बोर्ड के सदस्यों के सहयोग से अकादमी द्वारा निर्णित की जा रही हैं ।

(ख) प्रदर्शनी नई देहली में नवम्बर, १९५६ के पहले दो सप्ताहों में, उद्योग-प्रदर्शिनी मैदान के सेमिनार हाल में होगी ।

Annual Reports on State Undertakings

*719. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 618 on the 12th March, 1956 and state:

(a) whether the question of publishing detailed annual reports on the working of State Undertakings has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) and (b). The question is still under consideration.

Mineral Oil

*720. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Natural Reaources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:**

(a) the places in the Punjab, P.E.P.S.U. and Himachal Pradesh where oil is expected to be found; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for more specific and intensive survey of the area ?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Jawalamukhi, Nurpur, Janauri and Dharamsala in the Punjab; Bilaspur district in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Detailed geological mapping and deep and structural drilling will be undertaken during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Flood Relief

*721. **Shri Shree Narayan Das :**
Shri Ram Krishan :

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of assistance, grants, subsidy and other forms of help given by the Centre to each of the States which were effected by floods during 1955-56; and

(b) whether all such States have submitted their accounts in this respect?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) A statement giving the information so as this Ministry is concerned is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 30].

(b) Assistance was given on the basis of firm estimates submitted by the State Governments. Final figures of actual expenditure have not been received.

Ordnance and Defence Production Establishments

383. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign personnel employed at present in the Ordnance and Defence Production establishments in India giving separately their designations, place of employment, nationality and salaries of each; and

(b) the number of the British personnel at present in the Defence Production establishments who have been given extensions after the expiry of their original terms?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Fifty-three. A statement showing the required particulars is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 31].

(b) Two in Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.

Central Social Welfare Board

384. **Shri D.C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications from Punjab that were rejected by the Central Social Welfare Board during 1954 and 1955;

(b) the purpose for which grants were made during 1954 and 1955 to different organisations in Punjab and their names;

(c) the conditions on which the grants were made; and

(d) whether the conditions have been fulfilled?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The information is available only for financial years. It is as follows:

1954-55	4
1955-56	17

(b) and (c). Two statements giving the requisite information for the financial years 1954-55 and 1955-56 are laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 32].

(d) Yes Sir, in most cases.

तस्कर-व्यापार

३८५. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शराब की ६७४ बोतलें हाल ही में चोरी-छिपे पुर्तगाली बस्ती दामन से लाई गयी थीं और सूरत के सीमा-शुल्क विभाग की पुलिस को इस सम्बन्ध में डंडी में गोली चलानी पड़ी थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना का ब्योरा क्या है ?

राजस्व और प्रतिरक्षा व्यय मंत्री (श्री अ० च० गुह) : (क) तथा (ख). यह सही है कि विदेशी शराब की ६७४ बोतलें, जो पुर्तगाली बस्ती दामन से चोरी-छिपे लाई गई थीं, बड़ौदा के केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क-संग्रह कार्यालय के अधिकारियों ने मार्च १९५६ में विभिन्न तारीखों को दांडी में पकड़ीं । पर इन के पकड़े जाने के समय गोली नहीं चलानी पड़ी । गोली चलाये जाने की घटना बहुत बाद में, ९ जून १९५६ को रात के नौ बजे और साढ़े ग्यारह बजे के बीच हुई । इस घटना का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है–

यह सूचना मिलने पर कि एक मकान के सहन के नीचे से छिपाई हुई शराब की कुछ बोतलें हटाई जाने की आशंका है, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क-विभाग का एक दल उस गांव में गया । सिपाही कुछ दूरी पर खड़े हो गये और दल के पर्यवेक्षक तलाशी के लिये सहन के निकट गये । लाठियों, धारियों और रस्सियों से लैस दो-तीन सौ ग्राम-वासियों ने, जिन में स्त्रियां भी थीं, उन्हें घेर लिया और आगे नहीं बढ़ने दिया । पर्यवेक्षकों को झकझोरा गया । गांव के पुलिस पटेल ने भीड़ से हट जाने की प्रार्थना की, पर भीड़ ने नहीं माना । हथियारबन्द सिपाहियों को, जो दूसरी जगह खड़े थे, इस गम्भीर स्थिति का पता लगा और वे कर्मचारियों की सहायता के लिये घटना-स्थल पर पहुंचे । स्थिति को काबू से बाहर जाते देख पर्यवेक्षकों ने सिपाहियों को हवा में गोली चलाने का आदेश दिया । हवा में पांच गोलिया चलाई गईं पर कोई घायल नहीं हुआ । किन्तु गोली चलने के बाद भी पत्थर फेंके जा रहे थे, इसलिये अन्त में तलाशी का काम छोड़ देना पड़ा । कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं हुई । सूरत के जिला पुलिस सुपरिंटेंडेंट और ओजपद के प्रथम श्रेणी के मेजिस्ट्रेट ने घटना-स्थल का निरीक्षण किया । भारतीय दण्ड-संहिता की धारा १४७, १४८ और ३५३ के अनुसार पुलिस में रिपोर्ट दर्ज करा दी गई है और तहकीकात जारी है ।

Ordnance Factories

386. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** : Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of orders placed with Ordnance Factories in India that were outstanding at the end f the financial year 1955-56;

(b) the factories with which the orders were placed and the approximate period for which the orders have been outstanding :

(c) the nature of the stores and equipment involved;

(d) the reasons for the delay in execution of the orders; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to eliminate the delays?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) The total number of orders outstanding with Ordnance Factories at the end of the Financial Year 1955-56 was 10,870.

(b) The orders were placed on all the Ordnance Factories. The oldest order has been outstanding since 1945-46, but very few orders are outstanding for more than a few years.

(c) The orders comprise various kinds of service stores, equipments, weapons and their spare parts.

(d) It is not possible to give detailed reasons for the delay in each case. Where new items are taken in hand considerable time is sometimes spent in preliminary work, such as, designing and manufacture of tools, gauges, jigs, etc.

(e) Progress is watched by means of periodical reports submitted by the factories to the indentor. In addition special reports are called from factories on priority demands. Action is taken whenever necessary to overcome any bottlenecks reported by Factories.

Youth Tours and Hikes

387. Pandit D. N. Tiwary : Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Government on youth tours and hikes during the First Plan period; and

(b) the number of students (Statewise) who availed of this concession ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : (a) Rs. 87, 300/-/-.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 33].

All India Council of Technical Education

388. Shri Raghunath Singh : Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the number of meetings of the All India Council for Technical Education that were held in 1954, 1955 and 1956 respectively ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : One meeting was held in October, 1954.

Foreign Missionaries

399. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign Christian Missionaries who came to India during 1955 and 1956 so far; and

(b) the names of States where they are working ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Information is not available as regards the number of foreign Missionaries who actually came to India. But, 435 visas were authorized in 1955 and 184, upto the end of June 1956.

(b) Almost all the States in the country.

Additional Superintendents of Police in Manipur

390. Shri Rishang Keishing : Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two Majors of Indian Army, serving in the 4th Bn. Assam Rifles have been appointed by the Chief Commissioner of Manipur as Additional Superintendents of Police in the Mao and Ukhrul Sub-Divisions of Manipur; and

(b) if so, the reasons for their appointment as Additional Superintendents of Police ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : (a) No. Two Assistant Commandants of the 4th-Assam Rifles were, however, authorized to exercise certain powers under the Police Act, 1861.

(b) Does not arise.

Motor Accidents in Delhi

391. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of motor accidents in Delhi during March, 1955 to February, 1956 and from March, 1956 to June, 1956;

(b) the main causes of the accidents;

(c) the number of people who died due to these accidents; and

(d) the steps taken to check them?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 1,161 and 339 respectively.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 34].

(c) 133.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 34].

Indo-Pakistan Financial Issues

392. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2521 on the 25th May, 1956 and state when the Finance Ministers of India and Pakistan are scheduled to meet to resolve the outstanding financial issues between India and Pakistan?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): No date has been fixed so far.

Welfare Extension Projects in Hoshiarpur

393. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Welfare Extension Projects to be opened in the District of Hoshiarpur (Punjab) during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the places of their location?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Three.

(b) Their location has not yet been decided.

Radios

394. **Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that radios that can be worked by solar heat or high power electric bulbs have been invented;

(b) if so, whether they are available in India; and

(c) whether any other articles have been invented that can be worked by solar heat?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (c). Yes. It is claimed that other articles like cookers, boilers, refrigerators, etc., can be worked by solar energy.

(b) The solar radios are not available in India at present.

Oil and Natural Gas Commission

395. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up an Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) if so, what will be the main functions of this Commission;

(c) when will this Commission be set up; and

(d) the names of the members of the proposed Commission?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The matter is under consideration.

Ex-Indian Army Monuments

396. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of *ex*-Indian Army monuments in India;

(b) the names of places where these monuments are situated;

(c) whether the Government of India are contributing anything towards their maintenance; and

(d) if so, the amount contributed annually?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (d). The labour and expense involved in collecting the information required for answering this question will be incommensurate with the purpose likely to be achieved thereby.

Indian Bureau of Mines

397. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the areas where experimental drilling is at present being carried on by the Indian Bureau of Mines to evaluate the deposits of non-ferrous metals; and

(b) the results achieved during 1956, so far?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No experimental drilling has so far been carried out by the Indian Bureau of Mines to evaluate the deposits of non-ferrous metals.

National Archives

398. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to lay on the Table of the Sabha a statement showing the important archive gifts presented by the Punjab and PEPSU Governments to the National Archives of India?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The Records office of the Government of the Punjab sent as gift about 292 Arabic and Persian printed and hand-written books to the National Archives of India in 1954. Of these only 18 books, as shown below, were found to be of interest to the National Archives and were retained, the rest being forwarded to Jamia Millia Islamia as desired by the Government of the Punjab :—

1. Shujai-Haidari
2. Tuhfatul—Mominin.
3. Tibbi-Firoz-Shahi.
4. Specimen of Calligraphy (Arabic).
5. Qasaidi-Zahuri.
6. Fawaidul-Asrar
7. Nazhatul-Arwah.
8. Mafarrihul-Qulub.
9. Shifaul-Marz.
10. Kashful-Mahjub.
11. Akhlaqi-Muhsini.
12. Karima.
13. Quran Sharif.
14. do.
15. Sharhul-Ahadis.
16. Qarabadini-Qadiri.
17. Jawahiri-Khamsa.
18. Qiranus-Sadain.

No gift has been received from the Government of PEPSU.

Indian Students Abroad

399. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian students at present studying in U.K., France, U.S.A. and Canada;

(b) the number of students who are in receipt of scholarships awarded by the foreign Governments and the Indian Government respectively; and

(c) the nature of scholarships awarded?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Grants to Scheduled Tribes of Punjab

400. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be plessed to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have approached the Government of India to increase the grant for Scheduled Tribes for the year 1956-57;

(b) if so, the total grant for this year; and

(c) the details of the programme?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 8·56 lakhs as against Rs. 5·77 lakhs sanctioned in 1955-56.

(c)

Scheme	Amount sanctioned during 1956-57
	Rs.
1. Agriculture.	11,000
2. Veterinary.	37,400
3. Forest	31,000
4. Irrigation	19,000
5. Industries	20,000
6. Communications (Roads)	6,36,000
7. Education	85,500
8. Medical	13,500
9. Public Health	2,900
Total	8,56,300 or roundly 8,56,000

Employment of Government Servant's Relatives In Firms

401. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Gidwani:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 897 on the 23rd March, 1956 and state the number of officers who have since sought Government's permission for the employment of their sons and relatives with private firms?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): So far only four cases have come to the notice of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Industrial Finance Corporation

402. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received year-wise during the period from the 1st April, 1952 to the 31st March, 1956 from the Punjab and PEPSU States for aid from the Industrial Finance Corporation;

(b) the amounts sanctioned on each accepted application; and

(c) the amounts paid so far?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) From the Punjab State:

1952-53	2
1953-54	Nil
1954-55	4
1955-56	4
From the PEPSU	Nil

(b) and (c). The information is given below:—

Name of the Company	Amount Sanctioned	Amount paid
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Atlas Cycle Industries Ltd., Sonepat.	7,50,000	7,50,000
2. The Saraswati Sugar Syndicate Ltd. Yamunanagar .	40,00,000	Loan declined by the Company.
3. Atlas Cycle Industries Ltd., Sonepat	5,00,000 (Additional)	5,00,000
4. The Punjab Cloth Mills Ltd., Bhiwani	17,00,000	Nil
5. The Janata Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Bhogpur. .	35,00,000	15,00,000 (Interim)
6. The Haryana Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Rohtak.	35,00,000	25,00,000 (Interim)
7. Bhawani Cotton Mills Ltd., Hissar	21,00,000	Nil
8. Arun Textile Mills Ltd., Khanna .	20,00,000	Nil

I.A.S. Pay Scale

403. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to raise the upper limit of pay scale of the I.A.S. personnel; and

(b) if so, the reasons for it?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Police Training Institute

404. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any Police Training Institute in the Delhi State; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to start one?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) No.

Cricket

405. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop Cricket in India ; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken in the matter so far?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Coaching Scheme of the Ministry of Education, a Cricket Coaching Camp for training the coaches of the Universities and State Governments was held at Rajkot in October, 1955. Besides, the Government have agreed to sanction funds for sending youngmen for training in Cricket to the U.K.

Contraband Goods

406. Shri D. C. Sharma : Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the value of contraband goods seized by customs authorities on Goa border during 1956 so far ;

(b) the description of such goods;

(c) how these goods have been disposed of during the said period ;

(d) how much is lying in godown; and

(e) the value of the goods since disposed of ?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Contraband goods of the value of Rs. 2,33,238 were seized by customs authorities on Goa border during 1956 (upto 30-6-1956).

(b) Gold, Silver, Textiles, Jewellery and miscellaneous goods.

(c) The confiscated goods have been either released to the parties on payment of redemption fine or disposed of through public auction when not redeemed by the owners. Confiscated gold and silver are, however, sent to the Government Mint. There are also some other articles which are not allowed to be redeemed having been confiscated outright.

(d) Goods valued at Rs. 1,08,809 are still lying in Customs custody.

(e) The value of the goods since disposed of is Rs. 1,24,429.

Auxiliary Cadet Corps

407. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will th Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the Auxiliary Cadet Corps during 1955-56; and

(b) the number of persons trained during this period, State-wise?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* appendix IV, Innexure No. 35].

Secretariat Assistants

408. **Shri Neawi**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the qualified candidates who appeared in the U.P.S.C. Assistants examination held in December 1955 are being absorbed in Grade IV of the C.S.S.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all the qualified Assistants who appeared in the U.P.S.C. Assistants examination held in December 1951 have not yet been appointed permanently in Grade IV of the C. S. S.;

(c) if so, on what grounds preference is given to candidates who qualified in 1956; and

(d) the reasons why the Assistants who qualified in 1951/1952 have not been confirmed so far?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). No preference is being shown to the candidates who have qualified at the November 1955 examination. The examinations held in 1951/52 were for confirmation of existing temporary Assistants and a certain proportion of vacancies were earmarked for being filled on the results of those examinations in accordance with the instructions for the initial constitution of Grade IV of the C.S.S. The November 1955 examination, on the other hand, was an open competitive examination, and successful candidates will be offered permanent posts to the extent permanent vacancies are available for direct recruitment.

National Library, Calcutta

409. **Shri Madiah Gowda**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of books in each of the Indian languages contained in the National Library at Calcutta; and

(b) the value and the number of books of each of the different Indian languages added to the library in the years 1954-55 and 1955-56?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Two statements are laid on the Table of the Lok. Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 36].

Secondary Education Reorganisation Commission

410. **Shri N. M. Lingam**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the progress achieved so far in implementing the recommendations of the Secondary Education Reorganisation Commission in regard to the conversion of the existing High Schools into Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose Schools?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No 37].

Advisory Committee for Income Tax Commissioners

411. **Shri Shree Narayan Das**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation of the Taxation Enquiry Commission to appoint a small advisory committee of non-official advisers attached to each Commissioner of Income-tax has been considered and decision taken; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) The matter is still under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Tripura Voters' List

412. **Shri Dasaratha Deb**: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that displaced persons at present residing in Kamalpur division in Tripura, who came to India in 1949 or before, were not enlisted in the voters list;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to enlist their names in the voters list?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

मासिक-भत्ता

*४१४ श्री लू० चं० सोलिया : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कठिन परिस्थितियों में पड़े हुए उन व्यक्तियों के जिन को शिक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से सन् १९५५-५६ में मासिक भत्ता दिया गया, नाम, निवास स्थान और योग्यतायें क्या थीं ;

(ख) इन में से किन-किन व्यक्तियों का मासिक भत्ता चालू वर्ष में भी कायम रखा गया; और

(ग) इन व्यक्तियों का चुनाव किस प्रकार से किया जाता है और भत्ते को चालू रखने की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा उपमंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) तथा (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध सं० ३८].

(ग) यह अनुदान प्रार्थना करने पर ऐसे व्यक्तियों को दिया जाता है जो पांडित्य, कला तथा जीवन के ऐसे ही अन्य क्षेत्रों में विशिष्टता रखते हैं, परन्तु उन की दरिद्रता तथा प्रतिष्ठा प्रसिद्ध है । मासिक भत्ते के नवीकरण के लिये उन की दरिद्रता का जारी रहना आवश्यक है ।

DAILY DIGEST

[*Friday*, 31d Au.ust, 1956]

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LOK SABHA

Friday, the 3rd August, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION RULES

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, a copy of the Notification No. SRO 1687, dated the 28th July, 1956, making certain amendments to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S--283|56.]

AMENDMENTS TO MINERAL CONCESSION RULES

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I beg to lay on the Table, under section 10 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948, a copy of each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949:

(1) Notification No. MII-159 (4) |55, dated 4th August, 1955.

(2) Notification No. MII-152 (269) |53, dated the 25th January, 1956.

(3) Notification No. MII-159 (15)/55, dated the 1st February, 1956.

(4) Notification No. MII-159 (32)/54, dated the 10th February, 1956.

(5) Notification No. MII-159 (13)|54, dated the 29rd May, 1956.

(6) Notification No. MII-159 (7)|56, dated the 28th May, 1956.

(7) Notification No. MII-152 (27)/55, dated the 30th June, 1956.

(8) Notification No. MII-159 (10)/55, dated the 11th July, 1956.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. S--284/56.]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, with your permission, I beg to announce the order of legislative business for the week commencing 6th August, 1956. It is proposed to bring forward the following Bills after the passing of the States Reorganisation Bill next week:

Bills for consideration and passing:

The River Boards Bill, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, and

The Inter-State Water Disputes Bill, as passed by the Rajya Sabha:

Bill for reference to a Select Committee of the House:

The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill,

As many hon. Members have asked me to give them a forecast of the dates on which the Bihar and West

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Bill and the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill are likely to be taken up, I should like to state for general information that it is my anticipation that, subject to the exigencies of business, the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Bill is likely to be brought forward for consideration and passing on or about 13th August and the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill on or about 24th August.

STATES REORGANISATION BILL—contd.

Clauses 16 to 49 and Schedules I to III

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the States of India and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee.

I wanted the hon. Minister to reply today.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): If you will permit me, I may speak on Monday. That will suit the House too. As the debate on other clauses has already started, it can continue.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): May I just draw your attention to one difficulty? The first group of clauses deal with the provisions relating to States. The second group now discussed deals with zonal councils. Until we know the Home Minister's mind on the proposed boundary commissions, etc., thia House cannot make a constructive contribution.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): The particular States are indicated in these clauses. So far as borders are concerned they have reference to particular States. We can certainly go on with the discussion on zonal councils on the assumption that these States, at least, will be there, whatever their boundaries be.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: The powers given to the zonal councils include the power to settle border disputes, etc. Until we know from an authoritative pronouncement of the Home Minister about these boundary commissions, about which almost every Member made a contribution, we will not be able to make any positive or effective contribution.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): May I suggest?

Mr. Speaker: There is no need to suggest. We have got five more hours for the discussion of clauses 16 to 49. Today the non-official work will commence at 3-30. So, the debate on these clauses will not conclude today and so, it will naturally stand over. About two more hours will be available on Monday. In the meanwhile, the hon. Home Minister can make a statement on the other clauses 2 to 15. Then, there will be enough time for the hon. Members to discuss the other matter also. Is it the pleasure of the House that the hon. Home Minister's reply should stand over till Monday?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The reply of the hon. Minister will stand over till Monday.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): At what time will the voting take place?

Mr. Speaker: After the question hour, the normal work will be taken up. This work will be taken up soon after and then these questions will be put before the House.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack): Yesterday, I understand that you were good enough to ask those Members who had not spoken, to file statements.

Mr. Speaker: I will call the hon. Member. He wants to be called?

Shri Sarangadhar Das: I heard that some statement was to be given to the Home Minister containing two pages. Is that privilege available only to those who have [illegible] or to others also?

Mr. Speaker: I referred particularly to those who have tabled amendments.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: There are others who were to speak in support of or against those amendments.

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be done. We cannot satisfy all the hon. Members and give them an opportunity with respect to every clause or group of clauses. They will have to choose another occasion.

A list of selected amendments to clauses 16 to 49 and Schedules I to III of the States Reorganisation Bill has been circulated to Members last night. These amendments have been indicated by the Members to be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible. Their numbers are as follows:

Clause No.	No. of amendment
17	27, 304.
18	305, 446, 29, 306, 307, 308, 30.
19	309, 95, 31.
23	310, 32, 311.
24	267.
24A (New)	145, 312.
25	234, 235, 236, 7, 233, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245.
26	195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206.
27	106, 207.
29	124.
30	381.
31	33, 8.
31A (New)	448.
32	345.
33	346.
34A (New)	247.
37	248.
38	449.
41	347.
46	34, 482 (same as 34), 249, 35, 36, 179, 180.
48	348.
49	251, 252, 253.
Third Schedule	342.

Clause 17—*Establishment of zonal councils)*

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): I beg to move:

Page 10,

for clause 17, *substitute*—

"17. After the appointed day, there shall be one or more Zonal Councils for each group of two or more States having common interest in economic development and social planning provided that one State may be member of one or two zones".

Shri N. R. Maniswamy (Wandiwash): I beg to move:

Page 10,

(i) line 12,—*omit* "Rajasthan"

(ii) line 15,—*for* "and Madhya Pradesh" *substitute* "Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan"

Clause 18—(*Composition of the Councils*)

Shri R. D. Misra (Bulandshahr Distt.): I beg to move:

Page 10,

line 25, *after* "Union Minister" *insert* "who is also a member of the Cabinet."

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur-Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

Page 10,

line 31, *for* "nominated" *substitute* "elected"

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

Page 10,

line 35, *for* "the Eastern Zone" *substitute* "the zone of which Assam is a member."

Shri N. R. Maniswamy: I beg to move:

Page 10,

(i) *after* line 37, *add*:

"(e) a member of the biggest opposition party in the legislature of each of the States included in the Zone."

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

(ii) Page 11, *omit* line 13

(iii) Page 11,

omit lines 16 to 18

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

Page 11,

after line 16, *add*

"(d) five members of the House of the People to be elected by the members of the House representing the member states on the basis of proportional representation.

(e) ten members of the Legislative Assemblies of the member States to be elected by the Legislatures themselves on the basis of proportional representation."

Clause 19.— (*Meetings of the Council*).

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I beg to move:

Page 11,

line 23,—

after "shall meet" *insert* "at least twice a year".

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): I beg to move:

Page 11,

line 31,

add at the end "in alphabetical order".

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

Page 11,

lines 37 to 39:

for "by a majority of votes of the members present and in the case of an equality of votes the Chairman or, in his absence any other person presiding shall have a second or casting vote".

substitute— "by unanimous concurrence of the representative members or the interested States".

Clause 23.—(*Functions of the Council*).

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I beg to move:

Page 13,

for lines 6 and 7, *substitute*:

"(a) any matter of common interest in the field of economic development and social welfare."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

Page 13,

for lines 8 and 9, *substitute*—

"(b) inter-State transport; and"

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I beg to move:

Page 13,

line 9,

after "transport" *insert* "or inter-State canal or river disputes"

Clause 24.— (*Joint meeting of Zonal Councils*).

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I beg to move:

(i) Page 13,

line 17,

after "Chairman" *insert*:

"to be nominated by the President".

(ii) Page 13,

line 17,—

omit "thereof".

New Clause 24A

Shri R. N. S. Deo (Kalahandi—Bolangir): I beg to move:

Page 13,

after line 24, *insert*:

"24A. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, if any State is dissatisfied with the recommendations of the Zonal Council in regard to border disputes or linguistic minorities, and represents to the Government of

India for the appointment of Boundary Commission or for arbitration, the Government of India shall appoint a Boundary Commission or Tribunal consisting of Judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts for investigating into and adjudicating upon such representation, and the Government of India shall take necessary steps to implement the award of such Commission or Tribunal as the case may be".

Shri R. D. Misra: I beg to move

Page 13,

after line 24 insert:

"24A. *Recommendations of the Zonal Councils*—(1) The recommendations of the Zonal Councils shall be submitted to the President who shall cause every recommendation made by the Zonal Councils under the provisions of this part of the Act together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament.

(2) The recommendations of the Zonal Councils relating to a state shall be submitted to the Governor of the State who shall cause them with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon to be laid before the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State."

Clause 25.— (*Amendment of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution.*)

Shri Gadilingana Gowd (Kurnool): I beg to move:

Page 13,
line 32—
for "18" *substitute* "19".

Shri R. D. Misra: I beg to move:

(i) Page 13,
line 33,—
for "6" *substitute* "7".

(ii) Page 13,
line 34,—
for "21" *substitute* "22".

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): I beg to move:

Page 14,
(i) line 2, *for* "17" *substitute* "22"; and

(ii) *omit* line 10.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

Page 14,
line 3—
for "Mysore" *substitute* "Karnataka" and
for "12" *substitute* "11".

Shri R. D. Misra: I beg to move:

(i) Page 14,
line 4,—
for "9" *substitute* "10".
(ii) Page 14,
line 7,—
for "31" *substitute* "34".
(iii) Page 14,
line 8,—
for "14" *substitute* "16".
(iv) Page 14,
line 11—
for "1" *substitute* "3".
(v) Page 14,
line 12—
for "1" *substitute* "2".
(vi) Page 14,
for lines 13 *and* 14 *substitute*

"19. Manipur	..	1
20. Tripura	..	1"

(vii) Page 14,

line 15—

for "214" *substitute* "226".

Clause 26.— (*Allocation of sitting members in the Council of States.*)

Shri R. D. Misra: I beg to move:

(i) Page 14,
line 21—

add at the end "in the Council of States".

(ii) Page 14,
line 26—

add at the end "in the Council of States".

[Shri R. D. Misra]

(iii) Page 14,

line 32—

add at the end "in the Council of States."

(iv) Page 14,

line 38—

add at the end "in the Council of States".

(v) Page 15,

line 4—

add at the end "in the Council of States".

(vi) Page 15,

line 11—

add at the end "in the Council of States".

(vii) Page 15,

line 19—

add at the end "in the Council of States".

(viii) Page 15,

line 23—

add at the end "in the Council of States".

(ix) Page 15,

line 28—

add at the end "in the Council of States".

(x) Page 15,

line 33—

add at the end "in the Council of States".

(xi) Page 15,

after line 33, *insert*:

"(10A). The sitting member representing the States of Manipur and Tripura shall as from the appointed day be deemed to have been duly elected to fill the seat allotted to the Part C State of Tripura."

(xii) Page 15,

after line 33, *insert*:

"(10A). The sitting members representing the States of Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh shall, as from the appointed day be deemed to have been duly elected to fill six, twenty-one, thirty-one, nine, fourteen, four, one and one seat out of seven, twenty-two, thirty-four ten, fifteen, four, three and two seats allotted to them respectively".

Clause 27.— (*Bye-elections etc.*)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

Page 15,

line 37,

for "As soon as may be after the appointed day." *substitute*:

"Immediately after the General Election after the appointed day,".

Shri R. D. Misra: I beg to move:

Page 15,

lines 39 and 40—

for "Kerala, Madras and Mysore and to the Part C State of Bombay" *substitute*:

"Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and to the Part C States of Bombay, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur.".

Clause 29.— (*Provision as to existing House.*)

Shri Raghavachari: I beg to move:

Page 16,

for clause 29, *substitute*:

"29. Nothing in Part II shall be deemed to affect the Constitution of the existing House of the People or the extent of the constituency of any sitting member of that House; but the duration of the existing House of the People stands extended for a period not exceeding one year from the 12th May, 1957."

Clause 30.—(*changes in Composition etc.*)

Shri R. D. Misra: I beg to move:

Page 17,

after line 10, add:

(6) in article 170 of the Constitution the following clause (5) shall be added, namely,

"(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding clauses of the article the Legislative Assemblies of the States specified in the First Schedule to the Constitution as amended by the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 shall, as from the day the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, comes into force, be constituted in accordance with the provisions of section 30 of the aforesaid Act."

Clause 31.—(*Special provision for elections to Andhra etc.*)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

Page 17,

lines 13 to 16—

for "assembly constituencies into which the transferred territory in that State is divided in the order referred to in sub-section (2) of section 46, as if those seats had become vacant" *substitute*:

"assembly constituencies in the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh".

Dr. Rama Rao: I beg to move:

Page 17,
line 14,

for "transferred" *substitute* "entire".

New Clause 31A

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

Page 17,

after line 22, *insert*:

"31A. When a general election is next held in the Part C States of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura—

(i) Himachal Pradesh and Delhi shall continue to have State Legislatures as they had prior to the passing of this Act; and

(ii) Tripura and Manipur shall have State Legislatures formed of members to be elected from the same constituencies as returned members to the electoral colleges prior to the passing of this Act."

Clause 32.—(*Duration of Legislative Assemblies*)

Shri R. D. Misra: I beg to move:

Page 17,

after line 28, add—

"(2) To clause (1) of article 172 of the Constitution the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that where by virtue of the provisions of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 new assemblies are constituted in accordance with the provisions of the said Act the period referred to in clause (1) of this article shall, from the day when the said Act comes into force, be deemed to have commenced in accordance with the provisions of sections 31 and 32 of the said Act."

Clause 33.—*Speakers and Deputy-Speakers*)

Shri R. D. Misra: I beg to move:

Page 18—

after line 5, add:

"(3) As from the appointed day, the following proviso shall be added in article 178 of the Constitution, namely:—

Provided that where by virtue of section 30 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 the Assemblies of the States are constituted, the provisions of section 33 of the said Act shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this article, apply in the election of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of every Assembly"

New Clause 34A

Shri R. C. Sharma (Morena-Bhind): I beg to move:

Page 18—

after line 13, *insert:*

"34A. (1) As from such date as the President may by order appoint, there shall be a Legislative Council for the new State of Madhya Pradesh.

(2) In the said Council there shall be 72 seats of which—

(a) the numbers to be filled by persons elected by the electorates referred to in sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause (3) of article 171 shall be 24, 6 and 6, respectively;

(b) the number to be filled by persons elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (d) of the said clause shall be 24; and

(c) the number to be filled by persons nominated by the Governor in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (e) of that clause shall be 12.

(3) As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the President, after consultation with the Election Commission, shall by order determine—

(a) the constituencies into which the said new State shall be divided for the purpose of elections to the Council under each of the sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause (3) of article 171;

(b) the extent of each constituency; and

(c) the number of seats allotted to each constituency.

(4) As soon as may be after the appointed day, steps shall be taken to constitute the said Council in accordance with the provisions of this section and the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951:

Provided that the election referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) shall be held only after the general election to the Legislative Assembly of the new State of Madhya Pradesh has been held."

Clause 37.— (*Mysore Legislative Council*)

Shri Gadilingam Gowd: I beg to move:

Page 20,

line 17,—

for "Mysore" *substitute* "Karnataka".

Clause 38.— (*Punjab Legislative Council*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 21,

for clause 38, *substitute:*

"38. *Punjab Legislative Council.*— (1) As from the appointed day, there shall be a Legislative Council for the new State of Punjab.

(2) In the said Council there shall be 46 seats of which—

(a) 16 shall be filled by persons elected in local authorities' constituencies of the State;

(b) 3 shall be filled by persons elected in a graduates' constituency of the State;

(c) 3 shall be filled by persons elected by a teachers' constituency of the State;

(d) 16 shall be filled by persons elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly; and

(e) 8 shall be filled by persons nominated by the Governor of the State in accordance

with the provisions of clause (5) of article 171.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2)—

(a) all the sitting members of the Legislative Council of the existing State of Punjab elected in council constituencies or by the members of the Legislative Assembly of that State or nominated by the Governor of that State shall, on the appointed day, become members of the Legislative Council of the new State and be deemed to have been elected thereto in the correspooding council constituencies of the new State or by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the new State, or nominated thereto by the Governor of the new State, as the case may be; and

(b) as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, six persons shall be elected in the prescribed manner by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the existing State of Patiala and East Punjab States Union from amongst persons who are not members of that Assembly, the persons so elected shall become members of the Legislative Council of the new State of Punjab and such three of them as may be determined in the prescribed manner shall be deemed to have been elected thereto in a local authorities constituency of the new State and the other three shall be deemed to have been elected thereto by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the new State.

(4) The term of office of any person who becomes a member of the said Council under clause (a) of sub-section (3) shall be the same as his term of office in the Legislative Council of the existing State of Punjab would have been if this Act had not been passed; and in order that as nearly as may be one-third of the members of the said Council may retire on the 28th day of April, 1958 and on the expiration of every second year thereafter, the Governor of the new State shall, after consultation with the Election Commission, make by order such provision as he thinks fit in regard to the term of office of the members elected under clause (b) of sub-section (3)."

Clause 41.— (*Allocation of seats in the House of the People etc.*)

Shri R. D. Misra: I beg to move:

Page 22,

line 4—

omit "Part A State and of each Part B"

Clause 46.— (*Associate Members*)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

Page 23,

line 19—

for "five persons" *substitute* "seven persons."

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): My amendment No. 482 is the same as No. 34 moved by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

Shri R. C. Sharma: I beg to move:

Page 23,

line 19—

for "five persons" *substitute* "nine persons"

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

Page 23,

line 19—

after "Central Government" *insert*:

"on the recommendations of the Speakers of the Lok Sabha and the respective Vidhan Sabha".

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

Page 23,

line 21—

add at the end:

"keeping in view the party composition of the membership of the House of the People belonging to the State and also the membership of the State Vidhan Sabha as the case may be."

Shri V. P. Pawar (South Satara): I beg to move:

(i) Page 23—

omit lines 22 to 25

(ii) Page 23—

for lines 22 to 25 substitute:

"Provided that two-fifth of such persons shall be chosen, so far as practicable from among others who were not associated with the former Commission in delimiting constituencies in any part of the territories of the new State."

Clause 48.— (*Procedure as to delimination*)

Shri R. D. Misra: I beg to move:

Page 23,

line 41—

after "1956" *insert*:

"publish it in the Gazette of India and in the Gazette of State concerned"

Clause 49.—(*Special provisions etc.*)

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: I beg to move:

(i) Page 25,

line 4—

for "Mysore" *substitute* "Karnataka"

(ii) Page 25,

line 11—

for "Mysore" *substitute* "Karnataka"

(iii) Page 25,

line 12,

for "Mysore" *substitute* "Karnataka"

Third Schedule

Shri Bireu Dutt (Tripura West):: I beg to move:

Page 60,

(i) line 31—

for "2" *substitute* "3"

(ii) line 32—

for "2" *substitute* "3"

Mr. Speaker: These amendments are now before the House.

Pandit S. C. Mishra (Monghyr North-East): The great upheaval that started in our country on the question of States reorganisation, seems to come to an end and yet not to an end. But it will do us a little good to think why such a storm and stress centered round such a simple question as reorganisation of States. (*Interruptions.*) We are familiar with that peculiar phenomenon in World-History in which a revolution eats its own child. But the Indian revolution has produced a prodigy child which is eating the revolution itself. That shall be the contribution of Indian history to world history.

The idea that States should be reorganised on the basis of language was matured during the course of, what our Prime Minister calls, the Indian revolution. It got the support of all sections and slowly it was incorporated by the masses in their hearts. Now, when the time to fulfil it has come, the same people are now trying to eat it out. Therefore, I was saying that this strife that is injuring our country is due to the

personal child of the revolution trying to eat out the ideological child of the revolution.

Our Prime Minister takes lessons but he takes it very hard. He has taken the lesson about Andhra. I hope he will take the lesson about Maharashtra. In the meanwhile, much blood flows out of the life of the nation. Therefore, I say once again that the Home Minister, the Government and this Parliament would do well to take a lesson from this strife that has been going on all these years. This chapter seems to end but yet, not to end. There are certain questions which, if they are not solved, will be crying for solution and will again and again be endangering the peace of this nation. I think there will still be time. I request the hon. Home Minister and our great Prime Minister to concede at least this fundamental right of the people to live in the States of their own choice. This ought to be accepted. Where is the difficulty about that? Bombay State has misbehaved therefore what is obviously right, it will not get. It has been demonstrated beyond doubt in these four or five years that our Government and our Prime Minister cannot understand any other language but the language of violence and the language of agitation. At no time have they shown their self-appreciation of the real factors which have caused very violent agitations. Therefore, I say that they themselves are putting a premium on violence. It is not yet too late to mend things. What had the Congress said? Well, the Congress had said that there will be a separate State of Bombay. Let them do it. If they cannot give Bombay to Maharashtra outright, let them make an experiment by making Bombay a city State. But to make it a 'C' class State and to administer it from the Centre, I think, is one of the few atrocities of this generation, one of the few atrocities that rulers had ever perpetrated on the ruled.

The people of Bombay and Maharashtra, I know, have done their best to impress upon the Government that this fundamental right of theirs should be conceded. But it has not been heard. They are a mainly people. I am not supporting any act of violence done anywhere by the people. The small Socialist Party to which I belong is firmly of the opinion that violence has now got no place in the national arena of our country. Wherever support is required, we must find out ways and means for giving non-violent support. Therefore, I and my Party completely dissociate ourselves from any acts of violence done in the country. But I wish to say that violence has been done more from the side of the Government than from the side of the people. That is the point which pains me very greatly.

I, therefore, suggest that it is for the Government to retrace its step; it is not for the people. The Government should not arrogate to itself the sovereignty; the sovereignty belongs to the people. I know, on different occasions this Government and the prodigy child of the Indian revolution have been destroying separately many children of the revolution ideologically and physically. I do not know whether there will come a time when all these ideas and all these persons will combine together to settle their score against the man who is eating away the fruits of the revolution.

In the meanwhile, I would like to do what little pleading I can on behalf of the two sores that are being left open. Both stand on the same footing. The Socialist Party has said very clearly that wherever there is a difference of opinion the only panacea of all evils is to settle it by means of a referendum, by means of a plebiscite, by ascertaining the wishes of the people. But that suggestion is not being accepted. The rulers will try every other method but not yield to the voice of the people. They have perhaps inherited it from the British. Sir, I am a small man, the leader of a very small group. I know

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I cannot make any impression when the great Maharashtrian people with their very courageous spokesmen have failed to make an impression. But I am in duty bound to say that I stand with the people of Bombay, the people of Maharashtra and in that way with other people in other parts of the country, who are fighting for this little cause that their voice should be heard before they are sent out of any State.

Sir, I have been thinking hard on this. I said there are two points which have not been settled. One is with regard to Bombay and the other point that is being mis-settled is the Bihar point. I am not a provincialist nor am I a communalist. I know this Indian nation can be formed and welded together only when we shed this sub-national character, that we are Biharis, Bengalis, this, that and the other. But, at the same time, we must not fail to take cognizance of the fact that such tendencies are there in the country and when the people express their wishes this way or that way, that should be heard.

As I said, I am not a provincialist. I am the Chairman of a zonal council of the Socialist Party, which comprises of Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Orissa. I will be false to myself and to my party if I support any one of these States. Let us take note however that there is a real Bengal-Bihar controversy. Bengal says that some portions should be given to it, but Bihar says that those portions belong to it. What is the method of settling this? When I said that two sores are being left open, I meant Bombay and this spot. Now, if a settlement is being made on the wishes of the people then no party will grumble. I have gone through the speeches made in this House and also the other House on these points. I have found that speakers after speakers have said that if a settlement is made as is proposed now, then their people will grumble under defeat and there shall come a time when they will try to unsettle things and get back what they are losing. Therefore, I would request the Government and my hon. friend the Home Minister, to please take note of these utterances. I have personally no objection. Let any portion of Bihar be given to Bengal, Assam or Orissa; but let it be done on a clean slate. It is not only necessary that the Central Government and Pandit Nehru should say that they are impartial, but it is also necessary that they should show that they are impartial. Therefore, if you let the people themselves say, where they wish to stay, nobody can blame either Bihar, Bengal, Orissa or the Central Government. That is very clear. Without doing that, if you take any other course, the defeated party will grumble and as soon as there is a chance they will raise some trouble. It may be, that Bengal may be governed by the Communists, or it may be that it is governed by my own party, the Socialists or somebody else. Then the Bihar people may say, now is the time to make cliques in the Centre and get back what they had taken away.

There, the danger point will remain open; nothing will be permanent and nothing will be settled. So, for the sake of the peace within the nation, I implore the Home Minister and the 'Assistant Home Minister' to request the great leaders not to try to settle anything with any kind of partiality.

I have seen the speeches—unfortunately, I was not present on that day—and I have found that feelings have been raised on behalf of Bengal by saying that Bengal has suffered because of the partition. I do not know whether any of those friends are here now, but I would at least request the Home Minister to consider the feeling of the Biharis. Bihar says that, but for the fact that the portion of Purnea district was with

Bihar, it would have gone to Pakistan. They have clearly stated that. Therefore they say, because they had saved Purnea from going to Pakistan, because they had saved it for India now the hon. Shri Datar is snatching it away from them, from the people who are living there.

This is not the case only in respect of the State of Bihar. I have been to the hamlets. I have been to the villages where the people are suffering and are being agonised and are also agonising. I understand it when my friends will ask me, "Why so much heat between one State and the other?" But I may say that here—and I may declare it here—that there are Bengalis in almost every town of Bihar or every hamlet of Bihar and, as my friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh said, there are millions of Biharis and Bhojpuris in Bengal. But the Biharis there are mostly darwans, peons, manual labourers. The Bengalis, on the other hand—the Bengalis who live in Bihar—are doctors, professors, teachers eminent jurists, etc.

Now, what happens? People enjoying good health in Bihar, go to Bengal in certain parts of the year and within six months they break their bones and they come back with their health tattered. They know that for six months they will have to be like menials in Bengal, but then, for at least some months they have got a home a hearth, a place where they could enjoy equal citizenship right equal status, be in their own.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has said sufficiently on what he wished to say on the other clauses. Let him now come to the group of clauses under discussion. We are now on clauses 16 to 49.

Pandit S. C. Bhabra: I shall come to clauses 16 to 49. I could not take part in the general discussion on the Bill because I was absent. So, I crave your indulgence for saying something general.

I was addressing some words to the hon. Minister, Shri Datar. I say that there is real apprehension very real apprehension in that part of the country which you propose to transfer by arbitration. But nobody will be worried if you transfer it after a simple plebiscite. Let there be a simple plebiscite. I say the best thing would have been this, namely, that the question of transfer from Bihar to Bengal or *vice versa* i.e. from any *status quo* to a new status could be opened only when 60 per cent. of the concerned people demand a transfer. This formula of 60 per cent. of the inhabitants should apply also to those parts of Bengal which are claimed by Bihar or by Orissa. But then, if you say that 60 per cent. need not be there and that only 55 per cent. or 51 per cent. will be enough, then do it according to that and by no other method. If you do it by any other method save the method of plebiscite, be it negotiation persuasion or Commission, you will be pulling the strings of one State against the other. Then, the sense of defeat and the sense of ill-treatment will always remain in some State or the other and that shall impair our progress in the future. These things will come up again and again for revision. Once the question is settled with the consent of the people, it shall not be reopened.

I have followed the debates in the Bengal and Bihar Legislative Assemblies. I have marked the heat and passion there. But I think I have never seen a judge going to a court of appeal and try to back his own judgment. Yet, here, in the Rajya Sabha, I found an hon. Member of the Commission in full passion and full heat, standing up and proving that he was never a judge but always a partisan! He himself briefed it. Therefore, I say to the Home Minister that it will not do for him to say that they have done nothing, that they simply appointed a Commission, and that they are following what the Commission has said. You are not following any of

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their dicisions, at least not many of their decisions. You are just doing what you feel you ought to do.

I had been to Bihar lately. There was one question that was put to me everywhere, that was the last question which was put to me when I boarded the train for Delhi: "You are in the centre. What are you doing for us? What are you doing to save us"? Mr. Speaker, I have already told this House that I am a very small man belonging perhaps to a small group and that therefore I may not create an impression. So, I told the questioners that I was thinking of finding out some way by which I could at least associate myself with the people of Bombay and with the people of Bihar on this day of their affliction and sorrow. I can find no other way of making a non-violent protest, a protest to show that the powers that are riding roughshod over people whose hearths and homes are now in peril.

I thought, Mr. Speaker, that I could only stress my protest by a fast for 15 days. I know I have not got the strength of Potti Sriramulu nor have I overcome my lure for life. But, in the circumstances, I would not have done my part if I do not make my feelings felt in a certain way. I should like to tell the people of Bombay and of Bihar, "What little I could do, I did, and I stood with you in your days of affliction. I tried to pull the wheel of Juggernaut that is being driven by Pandit Nehru. I tried to tell him: 'Do not trample on these helpless people'." Whether he heard it or not, it is for him to say.

The authorities, on behalf of Pandit Nehru, will say, "We are penalising Bombay because Bombay misbehaved," and yet they will penalise the very meek people of Bihar who did not misbehave. It is all their excuse. Therefore, thanking you once more, Mr. Speaker, for having given me an opportunity, and with great thanks to the Minister for having heard me, I conclude my speech and my support by words to the people's demand to be reunited into states of their choice and start it in action by undertaking a fast of fifteen days from now on.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member came to me and told me that he was going to undertake a fast. I advised him not to do so. All the 360 million people are entitled to have their own opinion in regard to this matter. But there are other ways of showing one's views. If one can fast and thus bring about a change, one can equally pray and bring it about. Also, one can go to the various groups and advise them to come together. These are the efforts that ought to have been made. But anyhow, I leave it to the hon. Member.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh (Kolaba): I thank you for allowing me to participate in this debate at this stage indulgently treating what I said the other day as a somewhat belated personal explanation. I said the other day that I strongly supported the idea of a boundary commission. I am convinced more than ever that it will not be possible for this House conscientiously to take a decision in regard to the hundred and one disputes that have been brought before it. I do not consider that, once the House has passed a judgment, it will later on be possible for the zonal councils to deal with this matter. So long as the dispute exists, people's minds will be disturbed whether the disputes are being handled by the zonal councils or by the boundary commission. But if they are to be handled by the zonal councils, then, I fear that they will constitute an undesirable distraction to them, as they have many other far more important functions to discharge. Moreover, I do not suppose that they will have at their disposal the kind of procedure that would enable them to deal with this matter in an orderly fashion. On the other hand, the boundary commission will be a per-

perly authorised and equipped body. It will be given the necessary powers to consult anyone and I think there will be a certain amount—not formal perhaps but informal—of sanctity attached towards the pronouncements when it publishes its findings after having dealt with these matters, as I said, in accordance with the procedure laid down for the purpose. I therefore very much hope that the relevant amendment in this respect which also sets out—I forget the number—the conditions which should govern the work of the boundary commission, will be approved by the House.

In the course of my speech the other day, I also said that I have always been an unwavering supporter of the proposal to have a bigger bilingual Bombay State. What I have heard since then confirms me very strongly in that opinion. I can now sense that there is a very powerful swing of opinion in favour of this proposal in this House. (*Interruptions*). This is a matter of individual judgment. This is my judgment. It may prove to be wrong. But this is how it appears to me. The swing of opinion is in favour of a bigger bilingual State. Now, I must say that does not mean that I am against a unilingual State as a matter of principle. I think while we are discussing these matters, we ought to avoid the use of censorious terms like parochialism, provincialism, linguistic fanaticism and so on and so forth. These terms are used by one party or the other according to who has the initial advantage. If you have the initial advantage, then you use it against the other party. Therefore, we should try to look at these matters a little more dispassionately.

In the South, I am convinced that by and large, States have necessarily to be unilingual, because English is no longer the current vehicle of expression, as it used to be in this country among the intelligentsia. In any case, with the adult franchise that has now been given to us by the Constitution and with Hindi not widely established as a national tongue, I think unilingual States are generally very convenient from the points of view of statesmen, politicians and administrators, except—and the theoretical possibility is always there—where two tongues are more or less alike, as I understand Tamil and Malayalam are. (*Interruptions*). That is a matter for the Tamilians and Malayalees to decide. As I said, I am an outsider. I was given a very fine history of the Malayalam language by my friend, Shri V. P. Nayar. His father has written a very fine history of that language and I understood that it was derived from the old Dorber Tamil. Any way, I am entirely against dragooning anybody into any combination which they do not want.

I am only quoting this as a possible theoretical exception to the otherwise universal convenience of unilingual States in the South. That proposition is not so true where two.....

Shri R. D. Misra: Do you want a bilingual Bombay?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not think the hon. Member has been paying attention to my speech. I began by saying that I have been an unwavering—it means "not wavering, not shaken"—supporter of the proposal to have a bigger bilingual State; and, I am going to end by saying that I support that. I think there is some justification for the hon. Member's impatience. I had better say straightaway that I support the amendment No. 482.

That proposition is not so valid where two Indo-Aryan tongues meet on the frontier, as for instance Marathi and Gujarati or Marathi and Hindi. Unfortunately, at the moment, there is no possibility of any kind of a bilingual State—because, we have just split one—where Marathi and Hindi meet. They were meeting in the old Madhya Pradesh. But, we are now dealing with the frontiers of Gujarati and Marathi, which also are very closely alike. Although the alphabets are

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not exactly the same, a person who knows Marathi can read the Gujarati alphabet and a person who knows Gujarati can read the Marathi alphabet, which is the same as the alphabet of Hindi. Therefore, apart from any other consideration, it is entirely feasible to have a bigger bilingual State of Bombay from this linguistic point of view. Indeed, I am convinced that economic interests do not settle round languages merely because languages naturally change and vary as the areas vary. The demand for Samyukta Maharashtra was looked upon as a demand not essentially linguistic, but essentially economic and territorial. There were three strips of territories which went fancying that each had some kind of economic grievance. Whether that was right or wrong, it is not for us to consider, nor do I think it is necessary for the purpose of my argument. Anyway, those were beliefs honestly held and therefore, that arrangement will be approved by speakers of any language which is likely to advance their economic interests further.

I hold that the economic interest of the bigger bilingual Bombay State will not be retarded by the constitution of that State in that way, because there is the surplus of Bombay city, which has been fostering the other areas. As the Home Minister pointed out the other day, no doubt the Finance Commission would have to make some kind of a specific distribution or allocation of the surplus of Bombay. But, as I pointed out myself, it is much better to have a natural increasing surplus, to have a right without any other commission intervening, than to have a periodical settlement made by some third party. That is an advantage, which I think should be shared in by those who have been sharing it before at any rate, except the Kannadigas, who, for certain other purposes or reasons, want to form themselves into a separate Kannada-speaking State. But, we need not have any sense of grievance on account of that. My view is that the economic interest of any constituent part will not be retarded by having a bigger bilingual State of Bombay. What is more important from the national point of view is that all these embittered feelings will subside and, it is my own personal view that they will subside with astonishing rapidity.

Some Hon. Members: Hear, hear.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The common man does not bear grudges or does not live at that level of intensity, unless he is excited by—whoever it is, I am not saying by wicked people—people who are their trustees. And trusteeship always drives you into some kind of public posturing, attitudinising and atancing. A man who speaks as a trustee speaks quite differently from a man who speaks as the individual. Today, if you ask the cloth dealers in the Mulji Jetha cloth market in Bombay, they will tell you that they are not so much concerned whether Bombay goes to Maharashtra or not. They are happy if they sell cloth. As Shri Gadgil pointed out—he is not here now—

Shri Gadgil: I am here; I will come to the front.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: He thought it was a vanishing trick.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The trade is in the hands of people speaking either Marathi or Hindi. And in the Laxmi Road, which is the main commercial thoroughfare of Poona, fifty per cent. of the wholesale dealers are Gujaratis, and not a hair of their heads has been touched during all these days.

Shri Gadgil: Throughout Maharashtra, not only in Poona.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am speaking of Poona because I spent some time there recently and I made enquiries. Not a hair of their heads has been touched. So, I am quite certain that all these vague apprehensions and fears are entirely un-

founded and that the common man will be too glad if these two peoples who have lived together in amity for so many centuries come together again.

Now, I referred in my first statement to the difficulty about leaders. One hon. Member took me to task by saying that I meant Gujarati leaders. He will find that I have never mentioned Gujarati leaders. I said leaders. And if I have to be frank I must say in the cause of truth that I think the difficulty is likely to come more from the Marathi-speaking leaders, not because, again, they are wicked or anything like that, but because they feel that their interests lie that way. I can see Dr. P. S. Deshmukh looking very crossly at me. Now, the Vidarbha people naturally feel that they do not wish to get themselves entangled in another bilingual area, having just separated from one bilingual area. In other words, they have just separated from the Hindi-speaking area and they are somewhat apprehensive of getting into another bilingual area. Then, people nearer Nagpur are still hoping against hope that Bombay City will not go to Maharashtra so that Nagpur might be the capital. These are all vested interests which are natural to understand but which need not necessarily, therefore, be treated indulgently by this House. It is the duty of this House now and this is the highest body to do justice after having heard everything and to take an action which will bring people together rather than disrupt national unity. It is no use paying lip sympathy to national unity and start carving out different areas: this is Maharashtra, this is Gujarat, this is Bombay City, this is the zonal council here, the development board here, something else there. Are you promoting unity or are you promoting disunity? If there is the slightest chance of your promoting the other thing, then why do you not exert your influence in order to get that about? Why don't you secure that? If you are firm in other matters, why are you not firm in this big cause? I for myself am prepared to undertake a tour—this is not a lightly given undertaking—in Maharashtra to explain to people that the bigger bilingual area would be in the interests of the people at large.

Now, it is quite true that when you divide an area into three, then there are three Ministries, there are three Chief Ministers, three Finance Ministers, three Home Ministers etc., and everything looks very tempting. Nevertheless, I have by bitter experience found that the highest kind of statesmanship and administrative ability is not yet so plentiful in these areas, and therefore, I think it would be perhaps desirable for the aspirants to wait a little and to allow some of the better ones out of them to come together and to make a success of the State. I am myself persuaded that the bigger bilingual State will be one of the finest States in India, and this is not said in order to arouse any jealousy or envy in other parts of the country. I definitely do not agree with Kakasaheb Kalelkar who spoke somewhere in favour of small units and small States. I think it is all wrong because it gives you too many lame ducks and it does not give you the wherewithal to feed them, whereas if you have larger areas and larger conglomerations of areas, then the richer people, the richer parts, as I said the other day, pay something without feeling very much for it or without feeling that they are taxed for it, to the more backward or poorer areas. And this kind of give and take ought to be encouraged rather than discouraged. I say this with some kind of feeling, although I am no longer Finance Minister, because I know that all the burden of correcting regional disparities then comes on the Central Ministry of Finance and the Central Minister of Finance is almost driven to distraction in trying to find money in order to bring areas up to a proper standard or a proper level, whereas this other method of having large States inevitably or imperceptibly brings it about. That is why I think also that the decision not to split up Uttar Pradesh was a very wise decision. After all, Western U.P. is, I think, a little better, a little more

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

prosperous on account of sugar and various other things than Eastern U.P. Eastern U. P. is more crowded. I believe it is among the poorest parts of India. I think they are as poor as, shall I say, Kerala. The average holding of land in Gorakhpur might be about half an acre or so. It is because some surplus comes from somewhere that they are able to manage. For 60 million people they have got a budget of Rs. 65 to Rs. 70 crores. It is a very small budget.

Therefore, I am in favour of large units and it is in accordance with that general theory that I advocate that the House should lend its support to this amendment 462, and I very much hope that the Members of the Congress Party will be allowed to cast a free vote on this.

Dr. Rama Rao: Not only on this. Let there be a free vote on all issues, why only on this.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not wish to be misunderstood by Dr. Rama Rao who is a very good friend and is a very fine man. I said that I hope; the other thing is I would wish but I am sure they will not do it. It is all right for me to express a wish that the Congress Party may allow its Members to cast a free vote in regard to Bombay City and Maharashtra, but they will never do so. They will not do so. But there is just a chance of their thinking it desirable and possible in respect of a bigger bi-lingual State. And therefore I think it is in a good cause that this hope is expressed, and I hope therefore that such a permission to cast a free vote will be granted to them.

श्री राघे लाल व्यास : इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ने दो संशोधन रखे हैं। पहले मैं संशोधन संख्या २४७ के बारे में निवेदन करूंगा।

जो ड्राफ्ट री-आर्गनाइजेशन बिल (राज्य पुनर्संगठन विधेयक प्रारूप) तैयार हुआ था, उस में क्यों मध्य प्रदेश के लिये लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल (विधान परिषद) की व्यवस्था की गई थी। लेकिन फिर यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि संयुक्त प्रवर समिति ने उस क्लाज को बिल में से निकाल दिया है और मध्य प्रदेश के लिये जो लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल की व्यवस्था रखी गई थी, उस को हटा दिया गया है ? जब स्टेट्स री-आर्गनाइजेशन कमीशन (राज्य पुनर्संगठन आयोग) की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा हुई थी, तो मध्य प्रदेश के सदस्यों ने अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त की थी कि मध्य प्रदेश एक बहुत बड़ा राज्य बनाया जा रहा है—वह चार राज्यों से मिल कर बन रहा है, जहां कि पहले चार विधान सभायें थीं और हिन्दुस्तान में क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से वह हिन्दुस्तान में सब से बड़ा राज्य होने के नाते वह आवश्यक है कि वहां भी लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल की स्थापना हो। साथ ही हमारे चार चीफ मिनिस्टरों ने भी आ कर भारत शासन से यह निवेदन किया और वहां की जनता ने भी और प्रदेश कांग्रेस के अध्यक्षों ने भी यह आकांक्षा और इच्छा प्रकट की कि इस नये राज्य के लिये एक लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल की व्यवस्था की जाय और यही कारण है कि पहले बिल में मध्य प्रदेश के लिये लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल की व्यवस्था क्लाज ३१ में की गई थी। इस सम्बन्ध में उस बिल के पृष्ठ ६० पर क्लाज ३१ विषयक नोट में लिखा गया था कि :

"It is proposed that the new State of Madhya Pradesh which, besides being the largest in area, will be formed by the merger of four existing States should have a bi-cameral legislature as soon as practicable."

चूंकि यह राज्य चार राज्यों को मिलाकर बनाया जायेगा और इसका बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्रफल होगा, इसलिये शासन ने यह जरूरी समझा कि इसमें दो हाउसेज (सदन) हों और

इसलिये बिल में उनकी व्यवस्था की गयी। मध्य प्रदेश जिन राज्यों से मिलकर बनने वाला है जब यह बिल उन राज्यों की धारा-सभाओं में गया तो उन क्लाजेज को पास कर लिया गया। मध्य प्रदेश, मध्य भारत, विन्ध्य प्रदेश और भोपाल इन चारों राज्यों की विधान सभाओं ने इन क्लाजेज (धाराओं) के लिये अपनी सहमति दी। लेकिन मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ कि ज्वाइंट कमेटी (संयुक्त समिति) ने इस क्लाज को निकाल देने की तजवीज की है। यह ज्वाइंट कमेटी रिपोर्ट के पेज ६, क्लाज ३५, में यह बतलाते हैं :

"The Committee considered the question whether Legislative Councils should be provided in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

As regards Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, the Committee consider that, since there is no Legislative Council in any part of the territories of these two States, it would be preferable to leave it to these States to take the necessary steps under the Constitution after they come into existence".

सवाल तो यह है कि क्या यह आवश्यक है कि कांस्टीट्यूशन (संविधान) के अनुसार जब तक वहां की धारा सभायें पास न करें क्या भारत सरकार को अधिकार नहीं है कि वह कांस्टीट्यूशन के संशोधन द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल दे दे। यह एक कानूनी प्रश्न है। मैंने इसका अध्ययन किया है और विशेषज्ञों से भी इसके बारे में चर्चा की है, और इसके परिणाम स्वरूप मैं इस परिणाम पर पहुंचा हूं कि यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि जब तक वहां की लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली (विधान सभा) इस पर अपना मत प्रकट न कर दे और अपनी इच्छा प्रकट न करे तब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार मध्य भारत को लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल (विधान परिषद) नहीं दे सकती। आर्टिकिल १६८ में बतलाया गया है कि कौन कौन से राज्यों में लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल होगी, और जब कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट (संवैधानिक संशोधन) बिल आकर संविधान में संशोधन किया जा रहा है, तो यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि आर्टिकल (अनुच्छेद) १६८ के अनुसार स्थानीय लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली द्वारा भी उसे पास किया जाये। हो सकता है कि यह मान भी लिया जाये कि स्थानीय असेम्बली द्वारा प्रस्ताव पास होना चाहिये तो मैं कहूंगा कि इस विषय के प्रस्ताव मध्यभारत, मध्य प्रदेश, और विन्ध्य प्रदेश की लेजिस्लेटिव [illegible] के सामने गये थे और उनको उन्होंने पास किया था। इस प्रकार धारा १६८ के अनुसार जो कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये वह भी हो चुकी है। इसलिये मैं नहीं समझता कि यह क्यों आवश्यक होना चाहिये कि जब नया मध्य प्रदेश बने तो उसकी असेम्बली फिर इसको पास करे। जो चीज पहले ही पास हो चुकी है उसको बिला वजह फिर क्यों पास कराया जाये, क्योंकि नये मध्य प्रदेश की असेम्बली के मेम्बर वही होंगे जो कि उसको बनाने वाले चार राज्यों के मेम्बर थे। इन्हीं मेम्बरों ने कुछ समय पहले यह पास किया था कि नये मध्य प्रदेश में लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल होनी चाहिये। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं नहीं समझता कि मध्य प्रदेश को लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल देने के बारे में क्या रुकावट पैदा हो सकती है।

मुझे ज्वाइंट कमेटी (संयुक्त समिति) की एक और कार्रवाई पर आश्चर्य हुआ। वह यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश के लिये तो उसने बिल में से लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली देने का प्रावीजन निकाल दिया है और महाराष्ट्र को लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली देने का नया प्रावीजन जोड़ दिया है। बम्बई राज्य में जो बिल भेजा गया था उसमें महाराष्ट्र के लिये लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी थी। महाराष्ट्र को लेजिस्लेटिव

[श्री राघे लाल व्यास]

काउंसिल देने का जो कारण ज्वाइंट कमेटी ने बतलाया है वह यह है।

"As regards Maharashtra, however, the Committee consider that since the State of Bombay has a Legislative Council and the Maharashtra State is the principal successor State to the State of Bombay, provision should be made in this Bill for establishing a Legislative Council from a future date to be specified by the President.".

मैं समझता हूं कि यदि ज्वाइंट कमेटी उस कार्रवाई पर इसके पहले विचार कर लेती जो कि इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में बम्बई लेजिस्लेचर में हुई है, तो वह शायद इस नतीजे पर न पहुंचती। एक वर्ष पूर्व बम्बई लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली ने सर्वसम्मति से यह प्रस्ताव पास किया था कि बम्बई की लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल को समाप्त कर दिया जाये, और वह प्रस्ताव आर्टीकल १६९ के अनुसार भारत सरकार के पास भेजा गया। लेकिन अभी तक भारत सरकार ने बम्बई की लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल को समाप्त करने की कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की है। इतना ही नहीं। जब यह स्टेट्स रिआर्गेनाइजेशन बिल (राज्य पुनर्गठन विधेयक) बम्बई लेजिस्लेचर के सामने पहुंचा, तो वहां की लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल में कुछ सदस्यों ने एक अमेंडमेंट दिया कि महाराष्ट्र के लिये लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल रखी जाये। लेकिन उसका जो परिणाम आया वह भी मैं हाउस को बतला देना चाहता हूं। मिस्टर खेर ने एक अमेंडमेंट दिया था, वह इस प्रकार है :

"The House recommends that a provision may be made in Part IV of the Bill to provide for a Legislative Council in the new State of Maharashtra.".

बम्बई की लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली में यह संशोधन आता है। इस अमेंडमेंट पर वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह कहा था :

"Friends will remember that the Assembly passed a resolution unanimously last year, abolishing the Council of this State and has recommended its abolition to Parliament. Now, that resolution of the Assembly stands. Unless Parliament refers back that resolution to the Assembly, the Government or the Assembly cannot now express any opinion, in view of the unanimous resolution passed by the Assembly for the abolition of the Council.".

और इसके बाद यह अमेंडमेंट वापस ले लिया गया। बम्बई की लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल की डिबेट्स की ऑफिशियल रिपोर्ट ४ अप्रैल, सन् १९५६, के पेज ३७ पर यह दिया हुआ है :

"Amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.".

इसके एक साल पहले बम्बई लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली में एक साल पहले लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल को समाप्त करने का प्रस्ताव पास हो चुका था। जब स्टेट्स रिआर्गेनाइजेशन बिल बम्बई लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली के सामने गया तो उस समय उसमें महाराष्ट्र को लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल देने की व्यवस्था नहीं थी, और लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल में जो इस सम्बन्ध में अमेंडमेंट दिया गया है वह पास नहीं होता। एक तरफ तो हम यह देखते हैं कि बम्बई लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल के मेम्बरों की राय के खिलाफ ज्वाइंट कमेटी ने महाराष्ट्र को लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल देने की व्यवस्था की, और दूसरी तरफ बम्बई प्रदेश को बनाने वाले चारों राज्यों की इस विषय में सहमति होने पर भी नवीन बम्बई प्रदेश को लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल देने की व्यवस्था

नहीं की गयी है। जो नहीं चाहते उनको दी जा रही है, जिन्होंने इस विषय के अमेंडमेंट को भी स्वीकार नहीं किया उनको लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल दी जा रही है, पर मध्य प्रदेश को नहीं दी जा रही। यह चीज मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। यह फैसला न न्याय संगत है और न कानून संगत है। मैं जानता हूं कि अगर वहां के सदस्य चाहें तो महाराष्ट्र को लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल दी जा सकती है क्योंकि वह बड़ा राज्य होगा और उसमें आर्टिकल १६६ बाधक नहीं हो सकता। इसी तरह से मेरा निवेदन है कि मध्य प्रदेश के मामले में भी वह आर्टिकल बाधक नहीं हो सकता और मध्य प्रदेश को लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल दी जानी चाहिये। जो चारों राज्य मध्य प्रदेश को बनाने वाले हैं उनके मेम्बर्स आफ पार्लियामेंट और कांग्रेस कमेटियों के जितने सदस्य हैं वे वहां मिले थे और उन्होंने एक सर्वसम्मत मेमोरेंडम (ज्ञापन) माननीय गृह मंत्री जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी को पेश किया है और उसमें यही चाहा गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश को लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल दी जानी चाहिये। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं गृह मंत्री जी से अपील करूंगा कि वे इस प्रश्न पर विचार करें।

मैं यह समझ सकता हूं कि चूंकि महाराष्ट्र में असंतोष है और नाराजगी है इसलिये शायद शासन ने महाराष्ट्र के लिये जल्दी से लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल भी मंजूर कर ली और वहां की असेम्बली के मेम्बरों की संख्या भी बढ़ा दी ताकि उनको संतोष हो जाये, और इसीलिये ज्वाइंट कमेटी ने भी जल्दी से वहां की असेम्बली के सदस्यों की संख्या बढ़ा दी और वहां के लिये लेजिस्लेटिव काउंसिल दे दी। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश ही एक ऐसा राज्य है जिसका देश में सर्वत्र स्वागत हुआ है। सभी लोगों का उसके बारे में यह मत है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अगर सबसे अच्छा राज्य कोई बनने वाला है तो वह मध्य प्रदेश ही है।

वहां की जनता ने भी बड़े हर्ष से उसका स्वागत किया है और कोई झगड़ा मध्य प्रदेश में नहीं हुआ है। क्या यह जरूरी नहीं है कि जिस प्रदेश के लोग शासन का साथ दे रहे हों और शासन के काम का समर्थन कर रहे हों, उनकी एक छोटी सी इच्छा भी शासन स्वीकार न करे? मैं समझता हूं कि हाउस के सामने मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों का चरित्र जो उनके इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में विचार हैं वे और जो उनका कंडक्ट (व्यवहार) है, वह हाउस के सामने है और मैं इस हाउस और शासन से अपील करूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों की, मध्य प्रदेश के शासन की और वहां की तमाम पार्टीज की जो यह इच्छा है कि मध्य प्रदेश में लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल होनी चाहिये, उसे स्वीकार करेंगे और मैं ने जो अमेंडमेंट दिया है उसको स्वीकार करेंगे।

1 P.M.

दूसरा मेरा अमेंडमेंट यह है कि मेम्बर्स की संख्या बजाय ५ के ७ कर दी जाय। मध्य प्रदेश में सारी कांस्टीटुएंसीज (निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र) बदलने वाली हैं, एक एक निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बदलने वाला है तो ऐसी हालत में मैं समझता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश जहां कि ४ राज्य हैं और जहां पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बली के सदस्यों के प्रतिनिधि हों वहां ५ की संख्या तो क्या ७ भी कम होती है और इसीलिये मैंने अपने अमेंडमेंट में कहा है कि कम से कम ७ तो होनी ही चाहिये। मैं आशा करता हूं कि यह संशोधन भी स्वीकार किया जायगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हुआ अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं।

सरदार अ० सि० ब्रह्मल (बिलासपुर): जो ३६७ नम्बर का संशोधन मेरे मित्र श्री भूपेन्द्र नाथ मिश्र लाये हैं और जो २४७ नम्बर का संशोधन श्री राधे लाल व्यास श्री राधे [illegible] शर्मा, श्री राम सहाय तिवारी

[सरदार अ० सि० सहगल]

और सेठ गोविन्द दास लाये हैं, मैं उन का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट इस सदन के सामने पेश की है और जिस पर कि हम इस समय विचार कर रहे हैं, मैं उससे संतुष्ट नहीं हूं । उसका कारण यह है कि जब स्टेट्स रिआर्गेनाइजेशन का १९५६ का बिल यहां पर पेश हुआ था और जिस पर कि वह सेलेक्ट कमेटी (प्रवर समिति) बनी थी, उसने मध्य प्रदेश के साथ इंसाफ नहीं किया । जब स्टेट्स रिआर्गेनाइजेशन बिल यहां पर पेश हुआ था तो उस ओरिजनल बिल के सफा १४ पर ३१ वीं धारा में लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल के बारे में ऐसा लिखा हुआ था :

"As from such date as the President may, by order appoint, there shall be a Legislative Council for the new State of Madhya Pradesh."

इस नये मध्य प्रदेश के लिये लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल की स्थापना होगी, इस तरह की चीज स्टेट्स रिआर्गेनाइजेशन बिल में जब कि वह सेलेक्ट कमेटी में गया था उस वक्त थी लेकिन सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जाने पर उसमें से वह चीज निकाल दी गई, । महाराष्ट्र में लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल बनेगी, मद्रास में लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल बनेगी, मैसूर में लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल बनेगी और पंजाब में लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल बनेगी लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि इन दो चीजों को क्यों निकाला जा रहा है । यहां तक कि कांस्टीट्यूशन का सवाल है मैं कांस्टीट्यूशन का कोई बड़ा पंडित तो नहीं हूं, अलबत्ता मैंने एक विद्यार्थी की तरह उसका अध्ययन जरूर किया है और यहां पर सीखने के लिए आया हूं और अगर वह कांस्टीट्यूशन के मुताबिक चलना चाहते तब भी मैं उनको कहूंगा कि उन मैसूर के लिये इस कांस्टीट्यूशन को बदलना पड़ेगा । मैं हाउस के सामने कांस्टीट्यूशन की दफा १६८ को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं जो कि इस प्रकार है :

"For every State, there shall be a Legislature which shall consist of the Governor, and, (a) in the States of Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, two Houses...."

ठीक है, वह दो हाउसेस रहेंगे लेकिन कहीं पर भी मैसूर के बारे में इसका जिक्र नहीं आता है और यदि मैसूर के बारे में आप इस विधान में बदलाव करना चाहते हैं तो मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से बड़े अदब से पूछता हूं कि आप मैसूर को इसमें डालना चाहते हैं और उसके लिये कांस्टीट्यूशन में तबदीली करना चाहते हैं तो फिर इस नये मध्य प्रदेश ने कौन सा अपराध किया है कि आप उसमें से निकाल देना चाहते हैं ।

यदि वह नहीं हो सकता तो उसके लिए मैं आपका ध्यान दफा १६९ की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं और उसमें यह दिया हुआ है :

"for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting."

यह चीज इसके खिलाफ आती है, मैं यह मानने के लिये तैयार हूं लेकिन क्या मैं आपसे अर्ज कर सकता हूं कि इस सदन को अधिकार विधान द्वारा प्राप्त है और मध्य प्रदेश की धारा सभा ने जब कि अपने यहां यह प्रस्ताव पेश किया :

"the new State of Madhya Pradesh comprising 14 Hindi-speaking districts of Maha Koshal,

Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal be formed".

जो हमारी रिपोर्ट थी और हाउस में जब स्टेट्स रिआर्गेनाइजेशन बिल के ऊपर बहस हुई थी और वह तमाम स्टेट्स के जरिये से पास हो करके आया था और यदि आप वहां की धारा सभा के आखिरी प्रस्ताव को देखेंगे जो कि उसने इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में पास किया था तो आप इस चीज को समझ जायेंगे। उसका आखिरी प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार था :

"The Bill sought to create, among other things, a new Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, the former comprising the 14 districts of the present Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh States. The latter would be created by the addition of eight...."

मेरे कहने की मंशा यह है कि आप देखेंगे कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश की धारा सभा ने भी जबकि आप वहां की प्रोसीडिंग्स को देखेंगे तो आपको मालूम हो जायगा कि उन लोगों ने एक मत से स्टेट्स रिआर्गेनाइजेशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को मंजूर किया है। इसके साथ ही साथ यदि आप मध्य भारत की लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली की प्रोसीडिंग्स (कार्यवाही) को देखेंगे तो आप पायेंगे कि उन्होंने इस तरह का रेजोल्यूशन (संकल्प) पास किया है :

"This House, having fully considered the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956, agrees with the said Bill".

यह चीजें हैं जो कि वहां की लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली ने पास कर दी हैं।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member said that there was no Legislative Council for Mysore.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I did not say that there was no Legislative Council for Mysore. But now when they are creating a Legislative Council for Mysore, according to the Constitution....

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): It is already there.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Under the Constitution, they have to make a change. In article 168, there is no mention of Mysore.

Mr. Speaker: It is a Part B State.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I agree, but they have to make a change here.

Mr. Speaker: I am not able to follow.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: If they are going to change it, my request is that Madhya Pradesh should also be included there.

Mr. Speaker: Does any of the constituent States of the proposed Madhya Pradesh have a Legislative Council—Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat or Madhya Pradesh? None. So the analogy does not hold good.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I quite agree with you. According to the Constitution, they can, by a two-thirds majority, pass a resolution for the creation of a Legislative Council.

लेकिन मैं इसके साथ ही साथ आपसे यह कहूंगा कि जब कि आपके कमिशन की रिपोर्ट हर एक शक्ल में भेज दी गई और वह जो न्यू मध्य प्रदेश बन रहा है उन लोगों ने पूरे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को मान लिया है, ऐसी हालत में यह कहना कि यहां से निकाल दी जाय क्योंकि कान्स्टीट्यूशनल डिफिकल्टीज (संवैधानिक कठिनाइयां) आपके सामने दरपेश हैं और उनकी वजह से आप उसको निकालना चाहते हैं, कुछ मुनासिब नहीं मालूम होता है।

मैं समझता हूं कि यह चीज.....

Mr. Speaker: Was there any Council recommended by the States Reorganisation Commission for Madhya Pradesh?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Then why was it omitted?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: If I say plainly, Sir, at the time of the Joint Committee, the Members, those who were there, I think, had not taken care to put this before the Committee.

An Hon. Member: This is an insinuation.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: This is no insinuation; this is a fact.

Shri Mohiuddin (Hyderabad City): Is it fair for the hon. Member to accuse Members of the Joint Committee?

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I am not accusing the Committee; I am accusing some of my friends, those who were there, that they have not taken care to see that this clause is not omitted. So, I will request the formation of the Legislative Council of the new Madhya Pradesh be accepted.

इसके साथ साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जो कारण दिये हैं कि क्यों वह नये मध्य प्रदेश में लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल की स्थापना नहीं कर सकते हैं, उन से मैं सहमत नहीं हूं। कारण यह है कि जो चीजें वह उस को न बनाने के फेवर में दे रहे हैं, उन को न दे कर चूंकि कान्स्टीट्यूशन एमेंडमेंट आ रहा है, इसलिये उसी में जोड़ सकते हैं कि नये मध्य प्रदेश में लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल की स्थापना होनी चाहिये।

Shri Mohiuddin: The Zonal Councils are to be established under Part III of the Bill that we are considering. One of the functions of the Zonal Councils will be, according to clause 23, the consideration of any matter concerning border disputes. This is the only provision in the whole Bill for the settlement of border disputes.

The Bill does not provide or does not indicate any principles that should be applicable in the settlement of border disputes. The States Reorganisation Commission did say that districts should be the unit for transfer of areas from one State to another. But, they themselves did not stick to that principle; in many States, they even transferred firkas or revenue circles. I, therefore, suggest that the provision that the Zonal Councils should meet and consider border disputes is not at all sufficient. There will be no progress whatsoever. Some other provisions are necessary. I think that if Government does not agree to the appointment of Boundary Commissions, they should devise some other means by which these disputes could be arbitrated upon. I can understand that the appointment of a Boundary Commission will open the subject very wide, But a provision for border disputes to be settled by arbitration if two Governments agree to refer the question to an arbitrator will be every restrictive and, I hope, will provide the means for the settlement of a large number of disputes.

The other suggestion that I am giving is that there must be some principle on the basis of which these border disputes may be settled either by the Zonal Councils or by the arbitrator. The difficulty is that so far, hon. Members of this House have proposed a large number of amendments for the transfer of one district or one revenue circle form one State to another. But, there are no principles that have been observed either in these amendments or in other clauses.

I shall give an illustration. My friend, Shri Heda had proposed that the Raichur taluka should be transferred from the proposed Mysore State to the proposed Andhra State. You will find that in three circles of the Raichur taluka, the Kannada-speaking population is much less than the Telugu-speaking population. Raichur, for example, has a total population of 69,470; the Kanada-speaking population is 20,800 and the Telugu-speaking population is 28,250 and the rest are 'others'. I am quoting these

figures from the village data given by the Census Commissioner of Hyderabad. These 'others', most probably, include the Urdu-speaking population. In transferring one district from one State to another, these 'others', who do not belong to any of the linguistic groups, have been completely ignored. Their wishes have not been taken into account. Simply because the majority of one area are speaking one language, that area has been transferred from one State to another. I, therefore, suggest that one principle should be laid down, and that is, that if there is any predominance of one language group in any circle, say 60 or 70 per cent., then there should be the transfer, and if there is a large number of the population falling under what is called 'others' and there is no majority speaking one language, the principle should be that the *status quo* should be maintained, and that taluka or circle should not be transferred from one State to another and it should remain where it is. If this principle is adopted, the three revenue circles of Raichur Taluk—Chandrabandi, Raichur and Yergiri will remain in the Andhra State and it will be quite fair because the population there is Telugu-speaking majority. There are a large number of others, mostly Urdu-speaking population, who wish to remain where they are. I have given this only as an illustration, but the machinery for the settlement of these disputes has not been provided legally. The hon. Minister said the other day that the members representing these areas may meet, have a talk and come to a settlement. We have met, but unfortunately no settlement was possible in regard to the various problems that had remained unsettled and they will remain a sort of trouble spot on the border areas. I therefore, suggest that some measures should be adopted by which an arbitrator or any commission could take quick decisions and some principles should be laid down on the basis of which these decisions should be arrived at.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): I have got a few observations to make on this group of clauses.

Speaking about the Zonal Council, I welcome the idea of the Zonal Council for discussing and deciding on several matters that are enumerated in clause 23 and such of those matters that have to be decided on an inter-State level. But I think in the existing state of affairs in each State, and the possibility of having a dispassionate discussion and decision on important matters like border disputes, the Zonal Council may not be competent to deal with them. As you know there are continued wranglings, linguistic or otherwise, between State and State and the representatives of one State will not be able to agree with the representatives of the other States in regard to border disputes. So, the words "border disputes" occurring in clause 23(2)(b) might be omitted. The only solution with regard to border disputes is that they should be entrusted to a Statutory Boundary Commission, about which much has been said already. I do not want to add anything more to it except to say that I give my sincere support for having a Boundary Commission for such purposes, that is, where the decision on required is in regard to border disputes.

In sub-clause (4) of clause 19, it is mentioned—

> "All questions at a meeting of Zonal Council shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present and in the case of an equality of votes, the Chairman or, in his absence any other person presiding, shall have a second or casting vote."

Normally most of these questions will be decided without any difference of opinion. But if a difference of opinion does occur, I do not think that a bare majority will be competent to decide the question. If a bare majority is going to be secured by the casting vote of the Chairman or in his absence of any other person presiding over that meeting, then that

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

will be a large order upon the Zonal Council, I am afraid there will be a good deal of difficulty in getting those things in a more orderly and satisfactory manner. I, therefore, suggested in one of my amendments that the decision must be by a two-thirds majority and not by giving the opportunity for the Chairman to have his casting vote.

In the general discussion I have mentioned about constituting Legislative Councils for some of the newly-formed States. While providing in this Bill for the constitution of Legislative Councils, the Joint Committee seems to have come to the conclusion that with regard to Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, the local Assemblies must be in a position to decide whether they require them or not, and if they do decide, then the question of constituting such Councils will arise. I do not see any reason why in a case like this, there should be a difference of opinion or difference of treatment between one State and another. While a Legislative Council for Maharashtra is considered good, it must also be good for other States. I developed this matter during the general discussion, and I hope I will have the opportunity of hearing the hon. Home Minister on this point. If Government are convinced that a Legislative Council is necessary for any State, they should also automatically have provided in the Bill for a Legislative Council for Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

With regard to the provision of the necessary staff to these Zonal Councils, in clause 21(1), provision has been made for a Joint Secretary also. I do wonder why they envisage such a big office as to create a place for a Joint Secretary. I am afraid the Secretariat is trying to create as many high posts as possible so that they may automatically occupy them. In fact, at the beginning of the working of these Zonal Councils, the offices will be small and a Joint Secretary will not be needed. In due course, if they do not need and the work increases, then perhaps it might be competent for the Zonal Councils to appoint a Joint Secretary. Even if the words "Joint Secretary" are removed, the position will be met, for we have the other words in the provision "and such other officers as the Chairman may consider necessary to appoint". If a Joint Secretary is later on wanted he can be provided for. Otherwise what will happen is that as soon as this Act is taken up, automatically along with a Secretary, a Joint Secretary also will have to be provided. I think it is unnecessary and superfluous.

With regard to the third schedule, I have pointed out in the general discussion about the disparity of representation in the House of the People from State to State. I then stated that the proportion of the members in the House of the People to the members in the local Legislative Assemblies is not uniform. In certain States the ratio of members of the local assembly to the Members of the Lok Sabha is 5:1 whereas in certain others it is 9 :1. There should be uniformity in this matter. I think that the ratio 6 : 1 will be a fairly satisfactory one. In Madras there are 205 members in the Madras Legislative Assembly whereas the number of seats in the Lok Sabha is one-fifth of this number. In Assam the membership is 108 but the number of seats in the Lok Sabha is 12. It comes to one-ninth. This disparity has to be removed.

I would only close my remarks by once again reminding the House that a statutory commission for settling the border disputes is absolutely necessary and as such, Government must be able to find a way to accept amendments given in that behalf whether the number of the new clause is 15(A) or 24(A). I hope that the whip of the party in power will not be very severe in regard to these matters. If as has already been pointed out, freedom of voting is given to the hon. Members of this House, I am sure that

on a question like this, they will be having a free vote and voting probably in favour of having a boundary commission or commiaslona for settlement of these boundary questions.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Deb. I will try to call all hon. Members, Shri N. R. Muniawamy, Shri Sivamurthi Swami, Shri Iyyunni, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and Shri Sharma also.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East): Sir, I rise to support the amendment moved by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

That amendment, No. 448, reads like this:

> "31A. When a general election is next held in the Part C States of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura—
>
> (i) Himachal Pradesh and Delhi shall continue to have State Legislatures as they had prior to the passing of this Act; and
>
> (ii) Tripura and Manipur shall have State Legislatures formed of members to be elected from the same constituencies as returned members to the electoral colleges prior to the passing of this Act."

We know that this amendment is vital to the people of Tripura, Manipur, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. As you know, Sir, Members of this House have been raising their voices in this House, time and again, for a legislative assembly in their respective States. Not a single session passed when the representatives of these two states did not raise their voice for a legislative assembly or criticise the administration run by the Chief Commissioners. Not only the Members here but the people of Manipur and Tripura have been struggling for achieving their demands. Last year in Manipur there was a big struggle launched by the people of Manipur and big demonstrations were held in Tripura also; they demanded legislative assemblies. That request was not conceded. Dr. Katju, when be was the Home Minister, assured us many times in this House whenever there was a demand for a legislative assembly in these States, that this question could be taken up when the States Reorganisation Bill came before the Parliament. Even the Prime Minister has given us assurances many times that he would be introducing democracy in these States, step by step. Our present Home Minister, Pandit G. B. Pant, when he visited Tripura, made a declaration at a mass meeting at Agartala saying that the people need not be agitated over the SRC report. He assured the people that their sentiments and wishes would be given due consideration. People are waiting for that. There is nothing in this Bill which seeks to change the administrative set-up of Manipur and Tripura. But, even the Himachal Pradesh and Delhi States which have been enjoying democratic legislative assemblies for a long time are going to be deprived of these assemblies. This is unjust. Even in our Constitution, there is a provision whereby Parliament can, by law, introduce legislatures in Part C States. But, I am sorry to say that even after 4½ years, Government does not come forward to introduce democratic form of Government in these States. On the other hand, it sent military personnel to our areas for the purpose of civil administration. Our Chief Commissioner is a Major General and our District Magistrate has been a Wing Commander during the war time. We never had a civilian administrator either as the Chief Commissioner or as a District Magistrate in our State. Without questioning their sincerity or integrity, I can say that they can never satisfy any section of our people by their administration. They might have been successful in showing their military bureaucracy to the people but they could not prove themselves worthy of civil administration. This type of administration should not be allowed to continue in our States.

In the House today, I put a question about floods. The Home Minister replied that the State Government are very alert and the officers

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

were roaming from one place to another examining the breaches and also helping people. In a report which has been printed and circulated to the Members by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, it is categorically stated that the floods were so unexpected and so sudden that no warning could be given to the people who were likely to be affected. Why this conflicting report? You are maintaining such a system of administration there that you cannot get a correct picture. Tripura is more than 1,000 miles away from this area and it could not be ruled from this place. You must give some sort of an administration to that area so that the people can participate in the running of the administration effectively.

I would also point out that our Prime Minister wrote a message to the Fifth Development Commissioners' Conference. In that he says:

> "The community development programmes should necessarily keep in line with the village panchayats and co-operatives. We should develop the people's initiative in these matters so that they may rely upon themselves far more than on Governmental agencies."

But, I wonder how the same Prime Minister can maintain himself in complete silence in the case of Tripura and Manipur. Does he not realise that without direct pariticipation by the people, the community development programmes or the national development works cannot make any progress or succeed in Manipur and Tripura?

1.40. P.M.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*

May I know what paths he is keeping open for the people of Tripura and Manipur to participate in such development works, where there are no legislatures, no elected municipalities, no district or local boards nor even the village panchayats? I, therefore, request the House to reconsider our case because we are the worst sufferers.

There is also another thing. The development works in the project areas, irrigation works, land reclamation work and the Tribals and refugees rehabilitation works have all not been done very well. Everywhere we have found that the money sanctioned for a particular work has not been spent and it has been sent back to the centre. That is what is happening in Tripura State.

So I urge upon the Government and this House to consider our case very carefully and see that the people of Tripura and Manipur get legislative assemblies. I also urge upon this House to consider the case of Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. They were also enjoying separate legislatures and they should not now be deprived of such rights.

Lastly, I come to the question of Zonal Councils. I do not support this idea. I oppose this idea of having Zonal Councils. I think this will serve no useful purpose. This dual power will only hamper the speedy execution of our national works. At the same time, I find that there are certain clauses in this Bill relating to Legislative Councils. These Legislative Councils, which have been envisaged in this Bill to be introduced in the new States, are absolutely unnecessary. I do not find any necessity for maintaining this system. If you abolish them you can save a lot of expenditure and I am sure your works will not suffer in any way by abolishing them.

I therefore, request the House to consider this case also. Why we are asking again and again for a democratic set-up in our State is because we are the worst sufferers. Throughout these five years' rule from the Centre we have had sufficient experience and we feel that we can never develop if the people are not allowed to participate in the administration. Therefore, I say it is high

time now that the Centre should think over the matter, rely on the people and allow them to carry out their own works.

That is my honest request. I also request the Members of this House, who come from other States and who enjoy a democratic set-up in their States to consider the case of their brothers in these Part C States and see that they are also not deprived of such rights. That is the reason why I request all the Members to vote for this amendment.

With these words, Sir, I support this amendment and hope the hon. Minister will give due consideration to it.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं आपकी खिदमत में दो अमेंडमेंट्स के बारे में बहस करना चाहता हूं।

Shri V. P. Naysr (Chirayinkil): Most of us know only English. So, will you kindly speak in English?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: No question of kindness. Your orders will be obeyed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. I want to speak in respect of two amendments notice of which has been given by me. They relate to the powers of the Zonal Councils as described in clause 23 of the States Reorganisation Bill. Now, when I read the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill. I do not find any reference in that Bill to any Zonal Councils. When we framed the Constitution of India. the powers were divided between the Centre and the States. There is nothing like 'Zonal Councils' in the Constitution.

Now, the Zonal Councils are sought to be brought into existence and some powers are going to be conferred on these Councils. These powers are defined in clause 23 of the Bill. but I do not find any legal sanction for these powers. I know that the powers are purely advisory, but even in respect of that, when a particular authority is charged with the duty of doing a particular act, it has to do it according to its own discretion and according to its own powers of deciding a matter. It should not take advice from an extraneous body unknown to the Constitution. It is true that the States Reorganisation Bill will also be passed and it will become an Act. At the same time, I should think that we should make a reference to it in the Constitution, otherwise it may be that the powers exercised by this body may not be according to the Constitution. I am, therefore, anxious that so far as the Zonal Councils are concerned, their existence and their powers should be thoroughly legalised. Whenever we invest any particular body with any particular power, we see that there is a specific section or article in the Constitution and in the Act empowering that body to act as such. I am, therefore, anxious that so far as these powers are concerned, a provision may be added to clause 23 so that, if the Central Government or any of the State Governments delegate any of their functions to the Zonal Council, or invest the Zonal Council with any of their powers according to the powers of delegation, then in that case the Zonal Council may be able to act according to the delegated authority and not only remain an advisory body. For that purpose it may become an executive body and a body which has got full powers, because, after all, if any particular enactment authorises any person or an authority to be invested with some powers. it is but fair that those powers could be exercised by that body. If the Zonal Council gets such powers from the Central Government or any of the States, it should be perfectly legal for it to work as an executive body.

Therefore, my humble submission is this. These powers may be of varied nature. We do not know what powers may have to be exercised by the Zonal Councils. When you have got these Zonal Councils in which the highest of our dignitaries are there—the Union Minister, who, I am going to say, must be a Cabinet Minister; the Chief Ministers of the States and two other Ministers—this body will

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be perhaps more authoritative than the Cabinet in the States. That this body should be merely advisory and should not be able to do anything, passes my comprehension. I should rather like that such a body should have executive powers at least to that extent to which these powers are delegated by the central authority or by the States.

So far as advice is concerned, I submit, it may be that the Central Government itself may stand in need of the advice of such an expert body, because all these persons of the States included in the Zone are supposed to know much about their neighbouring States and therefore they are in a better position than the Central Government, perhaps, to take and to execute certain decisions. Then it may happen that the Central Government sometimes, or the State Governments many times, may be in difficulties and may seek the advice of this body, but there is no provision that the Central Government or the State Governments can ask this expert body to come to their aid and advise them. I, therefore, want that one more subclause (d) should be added to clause 23(2) to the effect that if the Central Government or any of the States concerned want advice of this body they may refer any matter to that body and that body may be pleased to advise them. Nothing will be lost by that. After all, we are defining the powers. This is one of the powers which you can confer on this body and utilise the discretion of that body so far as the giving of advice is concerned. You do not lose by it in any way. You can utilise that power according to discretion. I am, therefore, anxious that these two conditions should be included so far as the powers of the Zonal Councils are concerned.

Now, we have got no experience of Zonal Councils. We do not know how these Zonal Councils will act, how they will function and how they will develop in course of time. Sir, you were pleased to say at one time that these Zonal Councils may in course of time become a sort of dignified bodies which may assume to themselves the powers of the Centre. We do not know how the Zonal Councils will develop. A time may come when they it will become big even for the Centre to control them, and they may become rather semi-independent if not independent. I do not know. I do not want to make any surmise about it now. But I am clear that the powers which are assigned to them are so overlapping today that we must avoid such overlapping. We do not know what their functions should be. As a matter of fact, it is all a matter of experiment that we are making. For instance, there are already two Bills which have been passed by the Rajya Sabha and which are to be discussed in this House shortly, namely, the River Boards Bill and the Inter-State Water Disputes Bill. These Bills have a provision which is similar to the one which we have for the zonal councils about the inter-State water transport. There is an arbitrator to be appointed by the Government who will decide all these river disputes. So, the powers given for the Zonal Councils are similar, and they overlap the provisions in these two Bills.

Then again, in regard to the border disputes and other disputes, as a matter of routine, they are now referred to the Centre. So, I am apprehensive that the decision of the Centre which we all respect and which we think is taken after due deliberation, will be substituted by that of the zonal councils. We do not know whether they will be more competent to give advice than the Central Government themselves. I am yet to see whether the zonal councils will prove to be of any use. So far as linguistic minority safeguards are concerned their decision or advice cannot be as weighty as that of the Centre.

Again, so far as the border disputes are concerned, I am very clear in my mind that the decisions of the zonal

councils on the border disputes will not command that confidence which would be commanded if a judicial body was appointed by the Central Government. These border disputes are matters in which psychological considerations enter. If there is a high court judge appointed to decide on such disputes, it would be better. For deciding the case of Bellary and other places, we know that high court judges were appointed to decide the matter and they reported to the Government and the Government considered their decisions. Their decisions commanded the confidence of the people in general. In a matter like this, we should appoint a person who has got no interest in the matter. But when there are three Ministers on the one side and three ministers on the other side, as it now happens in the case of the zonal councils, my fear is that there may be a tug of war and the other States which are not a party to the dispute will have to sit in judgement over the claims made. The contending parties may themselves be the deciding authority. It is not a kind of tribunal for border disputes. This is not the right sort of body which should decide the disputes rightly. On the contrary, I should think that the Government should give the power to the zonal councils to appoint an impartial body or there should be a boundary commission. But, if you give the power to decide the disputes to the contending States themselves, and if you make them the judges over these border disputes, I think the border disputes will not be decided rightly. It would be better if you invest these zonal councils with powers of appointing border tribunals so that the tribunals may decide the issue. As it is, who are the persons who will decide the disputes? The Chief Secretaries of the respective Governments will be there and such other persons as have interest in the matter will also be there. I do not want this sort of body. I want absolutely disinterested parties to probe into the pros and cons and decide the border disputes, so that their decision may command the confidence of the public. In a matter like this, even the highest persons are accused of animus, animosity and partiality, etc. It is of the utmost importance that we should have the most independent, honest and impartial people to decide these matters. Instead of giving the zonal councils the powers to decide these matters, if you make a provision that these zonal councils will be the bodies who will appoint the border dispute tribunals, it would be far better.

Now, I want to refer to another matter. I have also given amendment No. 449 along with others, in respect of the Legislative Council for Punjab. According to clause 38 of the Bill, a Legislative Council will be constituted for Punjab after the new State of Punjab has come into existence. Sub-clause (4) of clause 38 says as follows:

> "The provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 35 shall apply in relation to the said Council as they apply in relation to the Legislative Council for the new State of Maharashtra."

If you see clause 35(3) and (4), you will find that the State of Maharashtra is newly formed and therefore, they want to write on a clean slate and want to have a Council which will be constituted afresh. I can understand that in relation to Maharashtra. But so far as Punjab is concerned, there is already a Legislative Council in Punjab. It consists of 40 persons. There will be 46 persons now after the State is reorganised, perhaps, from 1st November. Clause 38 itself says that six more Members will be added to the present strength of the Legislative Council of Punjab. So far, there is no dispute about that.

But so far as the elections are concerned, I say that the new elections to the Legislative Council should not take place, as far as Punjab is concerned. I would invite your attention to article 172(2) of the constitution, in this connection. It says:

> "The Legislative Council of a State shall not be subject to dissolution, but as nearly as possible

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one-third of the members, thereof shall retire as soon as may be on the expiration of every second year in accordance with the provisions made in that behalf by Parliament by law."

So, while the Legislative Assemblies of the States and the House of the People will be dissolved after the expiry of five years, the Council of States and the State Legislative Councils will not be dissolved. So far as the Council of States is concerned, it will continue according to article 83 of the Constitution. The same provision which I quoted in respect of the States is found in respect of the Council of States at the Centre. Article 83 (1) reads as follows:

"The Council of States shall not subject to dissolution, but as nearly as possible one-third of the members thereof shall retire as soon as may be on the expiration of every second year in accordance with the provisions made in that behalf by Parliament by law."

As I said similar is the provision in article 172(2). So, so far as the Legislative Councils and the Council of States are concerned, it is clear that, according to the principles on which they came into existence, they will continue and they will not be dissolved though the Legislative Assemblies and the House of the People would be dissolved at the expiry of five years.

So far as Madras is concerned, they have got a provision like the one which I have in my amendment, and on which my amendment is based. The Madras Legislative Council will continue and there will be no new elections to that Council. It will continue as before. But in Maharashtra, this is not the case. They could not apply the same rules to Maharashtra. But what is the position about the Punjab Legislative Council? Only six months back, according to the existing rule, one-third of the Members retired and 14 new Members were returned to the Council, after duly fighting the elections. These gentlemen will be there only for six months, whereas according to the existing law, they ought to have been there for six years. Similarly, the 13 members who were elected about one and a half years ago will lose their term of office by about three and a half years. Those who had been elected previously will also lose their prescribed term of office. All these 40 members will be losers. The general expectation was that the people who fought the elections and won will have their full term of office in the Council. I do not know on what principle you are making a rule that the Council shall be reelected on the formation of the new State of Punjab. This is not just or fair.

So far as the Madras Council is concerned, a different rule has been adopted. There is no reason why in Punjab you should depart from the rule that has been followed in respect of Madras. There is no reason why there should be a discrimination between Punjab and Madras in this respect.

This is not all. So far as the Andhra Legislative Assembly is concerned, even there, you are very solicitous for those who have been recently elected. There, even the life of the Assembly has been extended, not to speak of the Legislative Council. My submission is, the existing persons in the Punjab Council should not be forced to have a new election so that the Council may be reconstituted. Mere justice requires that those persons should not be penalised and they should be allowed to continue.

2 P.M.

As regards PEPSU, my proposal is that six persons will have to be elected to the Legislative Council. According to the Bill, we shall have 126 plus 60, that is, 186 members in all, before new Council constituted when

we shall have 161 members in the Legislative Assembly. According to our present provision, one-fourth of the members will constitute the Council, though according to the Ninth Amendment of the Constitution this number instead of being one-fourth will become one-third. By that time we will be entitled to have 48 members, instead of 46. I do not know what they will do. My hon. friend Shri Mishra brought in an amendment that first of all you ought to have passed this Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill, and after that taken up the S.R. Bill. That would have been much better. I am convinced that there is a mistake in our passing the S.R. Bill. Otherwise, the very same questions will be again reopened, and at the same time those who wanted to take advantage of the new constitution will not be able to take full advantage. For instance, we would have got 48 members; we will get only 46 members. Again in regard to those persons who were only recently elected, they also should not be retired after two or three months. You elect them today and after two months you ask them to go to their houses and have new ones. That is not fair. Similarly, the life of those who were returned in the expectation that they will have a full term of six years should not be curtailed.

Then I take the cases of the Judges of the High Court, Speakers and Deputy-Speakers. My humble submission is that bare justice requires that when you recruit a High Court Judge, you really recruit him for his life-time, for such time as he can remain in office up to the prescribed age. If you can retire a High Court Judge at your will, it is not doing a fair thing. All these High Court Judges should be reemployed as High Court Judges. We have got room not only in the High Courts, but in many other places where only High Court Judges can be appointed and they can be appointed there. It is not fair to ask them to go away.

Similarly, as regards Speakers of Councils and Deputy-Speakers I do not like that, those who were appointed for a particular period should for this interim period be asked to retire and seek reelection. My own view is that these high dignitaries are respected not only while they are in office, but are really able and elected and selected persons and they should not unnecessarily be asked to seek re-election.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Judges of the High Courts can be utilised elsewhere; but not Speakers and Deputy-Speakers.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: For instance in Punjab there is a Speaker and Deputy-Speaker. Why should they be asked to go away? They should be allowed to remain where they are. So far as the PEPSU Speaker is concerned, he should be accommodated in Punjab as Deputy-Speaker. But at any rate there is absolutely no justification for retiring the Speaker of the Legislative Council. When we are out to see that even ordinary members should not be treated in this manner, it applies all the more to these high dignitaries. I would ask Government to consider this point dispassionately and come to a right decision.

As a matter of fact this is not my idea alone. When the States Reorganisation Bill was considered in the Punjab Assembly, this point was made by several Members and an assurance was given that their views will be conveyed to the Government of India. I am sure that would have been conveyed to the Central Government with the recommendations of the Government. When certain hon. Members wanted to move amendments they were told that the authorities agreed with their views and the papers would be sent here. That means both the Governments of Punjab and PEPSU have agreed with these views and they would reinforce my view. I am sure due consideration will be given to my submissions and my amendment will be accepted.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena (Lucknow Distt. cum Bara Banki Distt.): At the

[Shri Mohanlal Saksena]

very outset I would like to congratulate Mr. Deshmukh for his wholehearted support for the proposal of a bigger bilingual Bombay. Sir, the other day in the statement he made he had stated that the people both Gujerathis and Marathis were in favour of bigger bilingual Bombay and but for the leadership he did not consider the proposal feasible. I had suggested that instead of becoming an appendage to that leadership he should give a lead. I am glad that he has retraced his step and has not allowed himself to become on instrument of pressure tactics and a cat's paw to pull out the chestnut of Bombay for Samyukta Maharashtra and as I said the other day I support it wholeheartedly. I am sure he will be able to rally the bulk of the people both Maharashtrians and Gujerathis to the idea of a bigger bilingual State.

An Hon. Member: No, no.

Shri Mohanlal Saksena: Having said that I would refer to the provision of Zonal Councils. As you know, the idea of Zonal Councils was introduced as an antedote to the poison introduced into our body politic by linguism. Even then I had suggested that merely advisory Zonal Councils will not serve the purpose. At best they might become costly superfluities and might degenerate even into arenas for carrying on the State controversies. The Government and the Joint Committee had not been able to accept my view and had submitted to the suspicions or apprehensions of the States. In a way I still feel that if as I visualised the linguistic States have to go one day and India is to have bilingual or multilingual States, these Zonal Councils will provide the framework, or serve as the germ which will develop one day into bigger bilingual or multilingual States. We must make some provision so that they may not remain merely advisory. Therefore, I and Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava have given an amendment to this provision in which we have said that besides being advisory bodies, they shall also be competent to exercise such other powers as may be delegated by the Union or State Governments or any other authority. There is no compulsion about it. It is left to the discretion of the Union Government and State Governments and I think there are so many powers which can be very well delegated to the Zonal Councils which can be better exercised by them than from the Centre, as is the case at present. The Food Ministry and the Rehabilitation Ministry are even now having some sort of zonal arrangements for carrying on their work. There may be other Ministries also which may find the Zonal Councils very handy and useful agencies for carrying out their policies as well as for advising them in matters concerning those particular zones.

I have also suggested another amendment. At present the provision is that the zonal councils can discuss only matters of common interest and advise the Central and State Governments. But, there is no provision made for the Central Government and the State Governments to get the advice of the zonal councils. Therefore, I have suggested that in sub-clause (2) of clause 23, the following may be added:

> "(d) any other matter referred to the Council for advice by the Central Government or any of the States concerned."

I hope it will be possible for the Government to accept this amendment, as it does not disturb the scheme of the Bill itself. As it is, the States need not delegate any powers and they will not make any reference of their own accord to the zonal council, if they do not have confidence in a zonal council. On the other hand even if one or two States have confidence, they cannot delegate any of their powers to the zonal council, because of the provisions in the Bill and they will therefore be handicapped. There may be occasions when it may be better to hold a meeting of any such body which is fully conversant with the conditions in the

different States and the minds of the Chief Ministers instead of holding conferences from time to time in Delhi or in some hill stations for ascertaining the views of the States. So, instead of inviting the representatives of 16 or 17 States all over India, it is much better to have a meeting of the zonal councils from time to time and ascertain the views of the States. That would be more effective and more conducive to efficiency and good administration.

I will give an example. We had a conference in Mussoorie where the Food Ministers of the various States assembled and discussed several problems. Obviously, in two days' time, they could not have discussed all the problems. They discussed some problems and dispersed. Instead of doing that, if the zonal councils meet from time to time, if they are entrusted with all these problems and asked to give their opinion as to how food production could be increased by 40 per cent. or how prices could be reduced by 20 per cent., as recommended by the National Development Council, these zonal councils will be in a position to give an authoritative opinion on the subject. That would be better than a conference in a hill station, where they do not have much time to discuss the problems.

I have already submitted a comprehensive scheme for zonal councils, but that has not been considered. As I said the other day, it will not be possible to make material alterations in the provisions of the Bill at this stage, because the feelings are excited and people are suspicious and they have no confidence in each other. But, I think that as time passes and as we settle down to work, as controversies die, better counsels will prevail and people will think in a constructive manner. They might even find that all their suspicions were ill-founded. Sir, I do not want to disturb the scheme of the Bill; but, if my amendment is accepted, at least at a later stage, they can make full use of the zonal councils. I would like the House to consider my amendments in that light.

I hope it will be possible for the Home Minister to accept my amendments, because it does not disturb the scheme of the Bill nor is it likely to annoy the State Governments which are so chary of their powers that they do not want to delegate any of them to advisory bodies.

Shri Nettur P. Damodaran (Tellicherry): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am not an admirer of linguistic States nor am I an opponent of them. I am of the view that wherever linguistic States are possible and desirable, they should be formed. But, wherever they are not desirable and possible, the demand of the linguistic fanatics to reorganise the country on linguistic basis should be kept in cold storage. I have absolutely no quarrel with the reorganisation of States. This question ought to have been settled long ago, at least as soon as we achieved independence. Anyhow, the States in India do require reorganisation and I am of the view that it need not strictly be on a linguistic basis. Large States like Andhra may exist as linguistic States.

I also feel that bilingual and multilingual States are not sources of danger to the country as a whole. I shall confine my remarks mainly to the new State of Kerala that is going to be formed; I have certain specific points to make in this regard. Kerala is going to be the smallest State in the whole of India, after the reorganisation. In this connection, I would like to tell the House a Puranic story which have prevailed about the origin of Kerala. Parasurama, supposed to be one of the ten avatars of Lord Vishnu, once committed a sin by killing his mother at the command of his father. Of course, he afterwards brought her back to life, but the sin was committed and, according to the story, to wash away the sin, he did penance at a place known as Gokarnam, which is now in the North Kanara district of Bombay State. He

[Shri Nettur P. Damodaran]

wanted to do some bhoodan; he wanted to reclaim some land from the sea and give it to the people who liked to inhabit that part of the country. In response to his penance, Varuna, the God of the Sea, appeared before him and asked him what he wanted. Parasurama said, "I want some land for distribution". Varuna permitted him to throw his axe thrice into the sea and the agreement was that the sea would recede up to the place where the axe would fall after the last throw. Parasurama threw his axe once from Gokarnam and it fell at Cape Comorin. The sea receded up to Cape Comorin or Kanya Kumari, but Varuna thought that if the sea were to recede three times that distance, there would be no ocean at all. So, Varuna created some white-ants which ate away the wooden handle of Parasurama's axe, with the result that Parasurama could not find out where the axe had fallen. So, he had to remain contented with the land from Gokarnam up to Cape Comorin. That is supposed to be the natural boundary of the Kerala State. We have all heard in our songs and read in our history, of Kerala extending from Gokarnam to Kanya Kumari. But a new kind of white ants have started and they have eaten away Kerala from Cape Comorin to Neyyatinkara and from Gokarnam to Kasargod. This new white ant is the States Reorganisation Commission which has taken away from Kerala the area from Gokarnam to Kasargod in the North and from Kanya Kumari to Neyyatinkara in the South.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Parasurama's axe can be traced even now!

Shri Nettur P. Damodaran: One of our own eminent men wanted to be a Parasuram of the modern era and he wanted to carve out a Kerala of his own. Unfortunately a son of the soil of Kerala who was a Member of the States Reorganisation Commission, I am sorry to say, is one of the white ants which has eaten away Kerala from both the North and the South.

Anyhow, I am not a linguistic fanatic. I would have liked a multilingual Kerala State by which I mean that at least half the population will be speaking Kannada language, a small section Tulu, another section Tamil, and a fairly big portion of the population speaking Malayalam. That would have been the best thing.

My hon. friend Shri Gurupadaswamy and Shri B. Shiva Rao wanted the inclusion of a certain portion of Kasargod taluk into the new Mysore State.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I had allowed the hon. Member this much because he had no opportunity to speak on those clauses, but now we are discussing another group of clauses.

Shri Nettur P. Damodaran: That is true, but I was waiting for a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the whole speech cannot be made on those clauses. That would not be fair.

Shri Nettur P. Damodaran: The whole speech is not going to be made on those clauses.

Anyhow, I wanted to make the point that South Kanara and Malabar are two districts very close to each other. They were sharing fortunes and misfortunes in the State of Madras together and our association with the district of South Kanara is very close. I only feel that even if a certain number of Kannadigas are allowed to remain in the proposed Kerala State, it will only enable us to cherish memories of our long association together in Madras State. Shri Gurupadaswamy and myself are staying in one and the same bungalow. We have absolutely no difficulty in pulling on very happily. So, I would like to tell him that even if a certain number of Kannadigas are allowed to remain in Kerala State, that will not in any way upset the balance of the States.

As I told you, we will be the smallest State and we have very many

problems among which over-population and lack of space are two important ones. So, my friends from Karnataka who have got almost all that they wanted should not feel nervous about a small portion of Kasargod going to Kerala. I feel that every State, whether formed on linguistic basis or not, should be an India in miniature. It should have, as far as possible, as many people talking different languages as possible.

I am very happy to find that a new mood for a bigger bilingual Bombay is now prevalent both within the House and outside the House. I am very happy at this turn and probably we may be able to find an acceptable solution for the burning problem of Bombay. I think a larger bilingual or even trilingual State for the South will be very fitting at this point of history.

Shri Achuthan (Cranganore): Including Gurupadaswamy!

Shri Nettur P. Damodaran: The proposed States of Madras, Mysore and Kerala together will form a very natural, beautiful, strong State in the South. I am afraid that some others may be feeling that it is too late to think of a strong Dakshina Pradesh now.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Why not Andhra?

Shri Nettur P. Damodaran: If possibilities of Bombay existing as a bigger bilingual State are not ruled out, other States like Karnataka, Madras and Kerala, that is the linguistic groups speaking Malayalam, Tamil and Kannada, should come together and form a Dakshina Pradesh.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Don't you want Andhra?

Shri Nettur P. Damodaran: Inclusion of Andhra will make the State too big. Besides, I have already said that certain States which can exist as linguistic States should be allowed to exist. I do not mean that all States should be linguistic or bilingual or trilingual.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Pandit M. B. Bhargava.

I must point out one thing. I had taken exception to the hon. Member proceeding with the clauses that had already been discussed yesterday. It should not be taken as a precedent that I have allowed him to speak on them. The other hon. Members should take notice that they should speak on the present clauses that are before us for discussion.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava (Ajmer South): Before coming to the clauses 16 to 49 which are the subject matter of discussion, I would like to associate myself wholeheartedly with the sentiments expressed by our ex-Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, and lend my full and wholehearted support to the composite bigger bilingual State of Bombay. Bombay which has been the main issue in the debate is no longer a parochial or a regional issue, but a national issue and I hope the Congress Party will give full freedom to its Members to vote for the composite bigger bilingual State of Bombay. That is essential for the solidarity and unity of the nation.

Clauses 16 to 25 envisage the setting up of certain zonal councils. The proposal is to divide the country into five zones and to provide for the consultation and collaboration of a group of States included in a zone on matters of common interest, but as the scheme stands I am very doubtful if it will serve any useful purpose. If you look at clause 23 you will find that the functions of these councils will be to collaborate and consult with one another regularly on questions of social and economic planning, border disputes, minorities, inter-State transport and matters connected with and arising out of the reorganisation of States. It has been suggested in one of the amendments that has just been moved that the State Governments and the Central Government may delegate certain powers to the zonal councils, but the councils as envisaged in the provisions of the Bill

[Pandit M. B. Bhargava]

will be absolutly advisory, consultative and recommendatory. Consequently, the functions that are assigned under clause 23 are of a very general character as, for example, social and economic planning. That will cover everything and that will not cover anything. It will depend upon how, when they meet under the chairmanship or the Presidentship of the Central Minister, they decide to discuss certain questions.

But the most important functions that are being assigned by clause 23 are the settlement of linguistic minority questions and border disputes. I respectfully submit that it is ununderstandable how these Councils will play an effective and decisive role in deciding these questions of great importance. As already pointed out by my hon. friend on his amendment, these provisions cannot in any way afford any protection to the linguistic minorities. That has to be done by certain constitutional provisions in the Constitution or by a special law made by Parliament. Unless certain constitutional limitations are embodied in the Constitution or a special law is made by Parliament for the purpose these Zonal Councils will have no data, no specific policy, according to which they can take any decision with respect to the protection or safeguarding the interests of the minorities. Consequently, along with these provisions, a law must be made in respect of the settlement, laying down the principles for the settlement of border disputes. As we have seen throughout the debates, there are a number of disputes as between one State or more than one State and another State and unless and until the law lays down certain specific principles, either in agreement with the States or other wise, it will be impossible for these zonal councils to discharge efficiently and to the satisfaction of all the functions that are sought to be assigned to them.

As regards social and economic planning, I think it is too vague a term and it would have been better if some more specific objects had been laid down as to on what particular subjects it will be possible to collaborate and consult. However, if the only object of these zonal councils is to serve as an antidote to the cry for linguistic fanaticism, then it is a step in the right direction and I accord full welcome to them. During the course of time when it may be realised that the formation of linguistic States was not a happy one, the zonal councils may furnish the germ for the development of bigger units and as pointed out by one of our friends preceding me, for the constitution of the bigger State in the South.

The third point that I want to press is in respect of the democratisation of the administration in Part C States. The problem of the Part C States has been hanging fire for a considerable period. In the Constituent Assembly also the question of the Centrally administered areas arose and they were first included in Part C. The other States that had just merged as a result of the union of the existing States like Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh and others were also there as Part C States and before the Constituent Assembly the question arose as to what democratic set-up should be given to these small States. At that time it was suggested that it was not posible to have democratic set-up as they have no experience in responsible form of Government. The Pattabhi Report envisaged the extension of the democratic set-up to these States; but it was not accepted. But articles 239 and 240 were incorporated in the constitution itself. Thereby, Parliament was authorised to give to these areas any type of democratic administration equivalent even to the democratic constitution enjoyed by Part A States and it was after a relentless struggle carried on on the floor of the House for a number of years that we, the representatives of the Part C States, succeeded in getting the Government of Part C States Act passed by this Parliament.

One of the main objectives why the S. R. Commission was appointed was

to do away with the differences between classes of States, namely, A, B and C, and the S R C Report in fact did try to remove the three categories of States. They recommended only certain Centrally administered areas and Part A States. But it is strange to find that the Joint Committee has chosen again to revert to the old classification and categorisation of the constituent units of the Indian Union, dividing them into three categories, namely, A, B and C. So far as Part B States are concerned, the proposal is to include Jammu and Kashmir only as Part B State. All other States have been lifted to Part A. So far as Part C States are concerned, the latest addition to the surviving States of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Delhi is the city of Bombay. So far as S. R. Bill is concerned, it does not repeal the Government of Part C States Act of 1951. But, as we see, in the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill there is a proposal to modify or amend articles 239 and 240 and looking at the proposed amendments, as incorporated in that Constitution Amendment Bill, one cannot fail remarking that it is a retrograde step. The proposal of the Government of India appears to be that these areas, which are now being categorised as Part C States, will have no democratic set-up. I respectfully submit that it is an absolutely retrograde step. We have to keep in our mind the preamble of our magnificent Constitution, which guarantees to all citizens of India a democratic sovereign republic—we all constitute ourselves into a democratic sovereign republic—which shall procure for them justice, social, economic and political; and equality of opportunity. If the small States of Manipur, Tripura, Delhi Bombay and Himachal Pradesh are not given any democratic form of Government—two of them, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, are already enjoying this democratic form of government—and if the legislatures in the existing two States are abolished, I ask you, how are you going to redeem the pledge that you have solemnly taken to give to all citizens of India justice, social, economic and political and equal opportunity to all. People living in those areas will have no responsible government and no voice in the administration and the legislatures, where they exist, will stand abolished. I respectfully submit that it is not in keeping with the Republican Constitution of India. This is an anachronism at the present time and I think that this black spot in the S. R. Bill must be washed away and those areas must have at least the form of responsible government that is incorporated in the Government of Part C States Act. Otherwise, we will not be true to the pledge and the Preamble of our Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I call upon Shri C. R. Iyyunni. I find that hon. Members who had no opportuity to speak on clauses 2 to 15 are continuing the discussion on those very clauses, and today's clauses are not being discussed. I would request hon. Members to speak on today's clauses. Otherwise, I shall have to intervene at some stage.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Those who have given amendments have not been given opportunities.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni (Trichur): I have tabled an amendment to clause 19, which reads as follows:

"Page 12, *after* line 3 *add*:

(6) If the decision taken in accordance with sub-section (4) is not accepted and not carried out by the State Government concerned, the Central Government, if it thinks fit, may call upon the Government concerned why it has not complied with the resolution passed in the Zonal Council and after hearing it or after a reasonable period of the notice take a decision on the matter which may be communicated to the Government concerned and that Government shall, thereupon be bound to carry out the direction or order issued by the Central Government."

There are quite a few provisions in this Bill regarding zonal councils. It is well to recall in this connection, how

[Shri C. R. Iyyunni]

the idea of zonal councils came to be discussed in this House.

I have been one of those, who, from the very beginning have been of the view that the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission should be shelved for some time. But that was not to be. And we have seen what the result has been. Immediately on the publication of the report of the Commission, the whole country was inflamed, as it were. In the course of the discussion here, when the Prime Minister found that the whole Parliament was inflamed as it were on this issue, he said that this would not do good to the country. It was thought that unless there was some liaison established between the various small States that were formed, whereby better relations could be brought about between neighbouring States, the reorganisation may well prove hazardous to the integrity and solidarity of the country. That is how the idea of the zonal councils came up.

From the provisions made in this Bill in regard to the zonal councils, we find that the zonal councils have got no authority whatsoever. They are only advisory or recommendatory bodies. I say that that is absolutely no good. As a matter of fact, I have been all along advocating the view that the existing States should continue as such for some more time, the reason being that we have not sufficiently consolidated ourselves at the present juncture. The people of the country have not yet begun to feel that they are Indians; they are still feeling that they are either Tamilians or Malayalees, or Maharashtrians or Gujaratis and so on. The idea that we are all Indians has not gone deep into our minds. It has not yet taken deep roots in our soil. Therefore, I have been of the view that it is absolutely necessary that the existing States should continue for some more time. But it is no use going into that matter now, because that stage is now over.

The question now is what we should do, once having accepted the principle of reorganisation of States. As far as possible, instead of having unilingual States, we should have bilingual or even multilingual States. To my mind, that appears to be the best solution, judging from what is happening in regard to Bombay. On the one side, the Maharashtrians are there, and on the other, the Gujaratis are there, and in between there is Bombay city. Both the people want Bombay for themselves. Since that is not possible, Bombay is being made now a separate unit. That is the provision that we find in this Bill.

So far as the zonal councils are concerned, if they serve to bring together the neighbouring States and to establish better relations and better understanding between the Chief Ministers and the other members of the zonal councils, then they will be of some use. But in practice, it is doubtful to what extent they will be of practical use, because they have no powers whatsoever. Unless their decisions are made mandatory, I do not think they will be of any use.

As it is, if a zonal council gives a decision, it is only recommendatory. None of the State Governments is bound to accept it and implement it. What I have sought to provide in my amendment is that after the zonal council has given a decision, if any State Government is unable to implement it, the matter must be reported to the Centre. If the Central Government thinks that the decisions arrived at at the zonal council are good, conducive and would lead to the betterment of the country, they can call upon the various State Governments concerned to indicate the reasons why they are not able to implement it. If, after hearing their explanation, the Central Government still comes to the conclusion that that decision has to be carried out, the Central Government has got the right to say that the State Governments concerned must carry it out.

My amendment does not say that the Central Government should carry it out. I only say that the Central Government must take the decision. In the first instance, the Central Government should call upon the State

Governments concerned to accept the decision and to implement it, and if the State Governments are not able to do so, then they should be asked to adduce the reasons why they are unable to do so. After considering all their explanations, if the Central Government gives a decision, then it must be communicated to the Governments concerned, and the latter must act up to that decision. Otherwise, I say that there is absolutely no use in having these zonal councils. They would merely be decorative institutions, having no power of their own. They will only be advisory councils, with power to pass resolutions which would be absolutely of no use and be even ineffective. What is the use of having a paraphernalia of an institution which is of no practical use?

So, my humble suggestion is that in order to make these zonal councils effective, it is necessary to provide that the final decision should rest with the Central Government in regard to the implementation of any decisions that may be arrived at at the zonal councils. That is the gist of the amendment that I have moved.

श्री र० च० शर्मा : मैं अपने २४७ नम्बर के अमेंडमेंट (संशोधन) के सम्बन्ध में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो विधेयक पूर्व में प्रस्तुत हुआ था उसमें धारा ३१ का जो उल्लेख था उसके अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश के वास्ते लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल (विधान परिषद्) होनी थी लेकिन सेलेक्ट कमेटी (प्रवर समिति) में जब यह विधेयक गया तो वहां पर यह धारा ३१ नहीं रही और उसका कारण यह बतलाया गया कि वह मध्य प्रदेश की जो नई विधान सभा बनेगी वह संविधान की धारा १६९ के अनुसार दो तिहाई मत से जब निश्चय करेगी कि वहां पर लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल (विधान परिषद्) होना चाहिये तभी वह स्थापित की जायगी। यह ठीक बात है लेकिन इस राज्य पुनर्गठन विधेयक के साथ साथ संविधान में भी संशोधन होने जा रहा है और संविधान की धारा १६८ के अनुसार दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिलों की स्थापना की जा सकती है जैसा कि पूर्व बिल में प्रस्तावित किया गया था और जैसा कि महाराष्ट्र के लिये प्रस्तावित किया गया है। इसी प्रकार मध्य प्रदेश के लिये भी लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल का होना संविधान की धारा १६८ में प्रस्तावित किया जा सकता है। इस प्रदेश में लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल का होना आवश्यक है क्योंकि यह प्रदेश चार राज्यों को मिला करके बनाया जा रहा है जिनमें से दो पार्ट स्टेट्स रही हैं, एक विन्ध्य प्रदेश और दूसरी भूपाल। विन्ध्य प्रदेश की असेम्बली में ६० सदस्य हैं। और भोपाल में ३० सदस्य हैं। आने वाले चल कर विन्ध्य प्रदेश के ज्यादा से ज्यादा ४० मेम्बर रह सकेंगे और भोपाल के अधिक से अधिक १० रह सकेंगे। यह प्रदेश क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से इतना बड़ा है कि जितने भी प्रदेश बन रहे हैं सब इस से छोटे हैं। यदि देखा जाय तो वहां पर विधान सभा की एक सीट के वास्ते औसतन लगभग ६१७ वर्ग मील का क्षेत्रफल होता है, जब कि अगर आप केरल को देखें तो वहां पर केवल १२० वर्ग मील होता है और उत्तर प्रदेश को देखें तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा २२० वर्ग मील होता है। इस लिये आवश्यक है कि इतने बड़े प्रदेश में अधिक जनप्रतिनिधि हों ताकि उन का सम्पर्क राज्य से अधिक रहे। राज्य के संचालन में उन का सहयोग रहे, इस दृष्टि से अगर वहां पर बाईकैमरल लेजिस्लेचर (द्विसदनीय विधान मंडल) रहे तो अच्छा ही है। अगर केरल को लिया जाये तो उस प्रान्त में, वहां पर बड़ी घनी आबादी है, बाईकैमरल लेजिस्लेचर का रखना उपयुक्त नहीं हो सकता है, मध्य प्रदेश जैसे प्रदेश के लिये वह बहुत ही उपयुक्त होगा। जब पूर्व में यह बिल प्रस्तुत हुआ था उस में तो यह कहा गया था कि जितनी बस्ती हो सके, ऐज सून ऐज पासिबल (यथासम्भव शीघ्र) वहां लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल होनी चाहिये।

[श्री र० च० शर्मा]

यह शब्द धारा ३१ के सम्बन्ध में जो टिप्पणी अर्थात् स्पष्टीकरण है, उस में दिये गये हैं। इस लिये यदि इस समय इतने बड़े मध्य प्रदेश के लिये लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल का प्राविजन (उपबन्ध) नहीं रक्खा गया और भविष्य के लिये इस को उठा रक्खा गया तो इस में काफी विलम्ब होगा। सब से पहले जो वहां की ऐसेम्बली (विधान सभा) प्रस्ताव करे, उस के बाद संविधान का संशोधन हो, और संविधान का संशोधन करने का प्रश्न न भी उठे, धारा १६९ के अनुसार उस को बनाया जाय, तो भी एलेक्शन (निर्वाचन) के बाद पार्लियामेंट (संसद्) के सामने और बहुत से काम होते हैं। उन को करने के बाद कहीं जा कर हमारे यहां के लिये लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल का निर्माण हो सकेगा। तो जो उद्देश्य इस विधेयक में भी बताया गया है कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस काम को होना चाहिये, उस दृष्टि से भी आवश्यक है कि जो धारा ३१ थी, जिस को कि अब हटा दिया गया है, उस के स्थान पर इसी वक्त जो संशोधन मेरे द्वारा तथा कुछ और भी माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसे स्वीकार कर लिया जाय।

एक दूसरा संशोधन जो मैं ने प्रस्तुत किया है वह धारा ४६ के सम्बन्ध में है। उस में यह बतलाया गया है कि जो डिलिमिटेशन कमिशन (परिसीमन आयोग) होगा उस के ऐसोसिएट मेम्बर्स (सम्बद्ध सदस्यों) की संख्या पांच रहेगी। हो सकता है कि जिस प्रदेश का क्षेत्रफल थोड़ा हो, छोटा हो, उस के लिये पांच सदस्यों की संख्या काफी हो, लेकिन जिस प्रदेश से मेरा सम्बन्ध है, मध्य प्रदेश, वह तो इतना विशाल है कि जिसमें चार राज्यों का समावेश है, जब पूर्व में उस का डिलिमिटेशन (परिसीमन) हुआ था तो भोपाल के ऐसोसिएट मेम्बर्स अलग थे, विन्ध्य प्रदेश के अलग थे, मध्य भारत के अलग थे और मध्य प्रदेश के अलग थे। उन के स्थान पर अब केवल पांच सदस्य होंगे, और वह पांच सदस्य ही इतने बड़े प्रदेश की कान्स्टिट्एंसीज (निर्वाचन क्षेत्र) का निर्माण करें, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। तो इस दृष्टि से कि वे अधिक से अधिक सहयोग कमिशन को दे सकें और जो कान्स्टिट्एंसी (निर्वाचन क्षेत्र) बनाई जायें उन से भी उन का सम्बन्ध हो, पूर्ण जानकारी हो, इससे यह बहुत जरूरी है कि यह सदस्य संख्या बढ़ाई जाये। जल्दी ही एलेक्शन होने वाला है, उस में जल्दी काम हो, इस के लिये हमें सदस्यों के अधिक से अधिक सहयोग की आवश्यकता होगी। मैं ने जो संशोधन रक्खा है, उस का तात्पर्य यह है कि ऐसोसियेट मेम्बर्स की संख्या बढ़ा कर ९ कर दी जाय।

एक निवेदन मैं और करना चाहता हूं। इस विधेयक में है कि जोनल कौंसिल की सीट कहां होगी, इस के बारे में कौंसिल ही तय करेगी। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि अगर आप मध्य प्रदेश को ही ले लीजिये तो यह प्रदेश चार अंशों को ले कर बना है, उस में भोपाल का कैपिटल (राजधानी) भोपाल था, विन्ध्य प्रदेश का कैपिटल रीवां था, मध्य भारत का कैपिटल नगर ग्वालियर और इन्दौर थे। जो वह कैपिटल के स्थान रहे हैं, और अब नहीं रहेंगे उन में एक बड़ी परेशानी है, बेचैनी है, एक भोपाल को तो सन्तोष है, क्योंकि वहां पर कैपिटल रहने वाला है, नये मध्य प्रदेश का, लेकिन ग्वालियर में बहुत ज्यादा परेशानी है। जब महाराष्ट्र का कैपिटल बम्बई को नहीं रक्खा गया तो इसकी शिकायत की जाती है कि वहां के कितने ही सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हटना पड़ेगा। यही बात ग्वालियर के लिये है, आज ग्वालियर के रहने वाले बहुत से कर्मचारियों को अपने घर छोड़ कर जाना पड़ेगा। अगर कोई कर्मचारी गवर्नमेंट सेक्रेटेरियट (सरकारी सचिवालय) में है और उस की पत्नी कहीं पर अध्यापिका है अथवा किसी

और जगह पर काम करती है, तो उनमें से एक तो नहीं पर रह जायगा और दूसरा वहां से अलग चला जावेगा । जो ऊठिनाई बम्बई के लिये अनुभव की जाती है, जिसके लिये इतना बड़ा एजिटेशन किया गया, वही बात ग्वालियर पर लागू होने वाली है । इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो ऐसे स्थान हैं, जैसे ग्वालियर, वहां की उपेक्षा नहीं की जानी चाहिये, वहां की ऐक्टिविटीज किसी प्रकार भी कम नहीं होनी चाहियें, और असन्तोष नहीं बढ़ने देना चाहिये । इस के लिये आप को प्रयत्न करना चाहिये । गृह मंत्री जी ने यह आश्वासन भी दिया है कि इस समय जो नगर राज्यों के कैपिटल हैं और आगे नहीं रहने वाले हैं उनकी उन्नति का ध्यान रक्खा जावेगा तो मेरा यह सुझाव है कि जो जोनल कौंसिल की सीट हो, वह ग्वालियर जैसे स्थान पर ही होनी चाहिये क्योंकि वह उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश दोनों के मध्य का स्थान है । दूसरी बातें भी कही जा सकती हैं जिन का इस विधेयक से सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है, जैसे कि वहां पर पी० एम० जी० का आफिस जाय, ऐकाउंटेंट जेनरल (महालेखापाल) का आफिस जाय, लेकिन चूंकि इस विधेयक में केवल जोनल कौंसिल का ही प्रश्न आया है, इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि वह वहां जरूर होना चाहिये ।

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am glad that the Minister of Legal Affairs is also here, because I am raising some points and I would very much like him to answer them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is here, but not 'also' here.

Shri V. P. Nayar: My amendment number is No. 488. In substance, it means that in so far as the new State of Kerala is concerned, wherein technically we will not be having an Assembly under this Act, those members who represented the area which is now included in Travancore-Cochin, deducting the area which now falls to Madras, before the dissolution of the Assembly by the Proclamation of the President, may be deemed to be members of the Assembly and they, along with those members who now represent the district of Malabar in the Madras Assembly, may constitute the future Kerala Assembly till such time as the new State Assembly comes into being. Along with this, I have also added a proviso that those members who represented the area now in T.C. State, but which is going to Madras under this Bill—namely, the southern taluks—must be permitted to be members of the Madras Assembly.

You will remember that last time I raised this issue—it is still open also because the hon. Home Minister has not answered it—that we have the necessary powers, this House has the necessary powers, to pass a law relating to representation in the House, much more so when it is for a State which is affected by the legislation. My hon. friend, Shri Achuthan, who is not here now, said that it was a phantom. When we want that the members of the dissolved Assembly be deemed to be members of the New Kerala Assembly, till next election, Shri Achuthan thinks it is a phantom, because he knows that there is not the ghost of a possibility of his porty establishing itself in power there. I am not referring to that because we have time and again heard how the future set-up would be affected. But I am raising this issue because I find that the argument against it is that it has been considered in the Joint Committee. Shri A. M. Thomas tells me personally that this point has been raised in the Joint Committee. That does not setter us, because even if the Joint Committee had taken a decision in this matter—I do not find any such thing in the Report of the Joint Committee, nor do I have any indication that this point was gone into in detail—I submit, with great respect, to the Joint Committee, that there is nothing which prevents this House from exercising its powers.

Once again I want the hon. Home Minister to kindly go through article

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

4, because according to me, the State of Kerala will be a "State affected by such law." If you will kindly look at the last portion of article 4, you will see there—

> "(including provisions as to representation in Parliament and in the Legislature or Legislatures of the State or States affected by such law)".

3 P.M.

Here, 'such law' is the law which we are passing now and the Kerala State is a State which is affected by such law. My contention is that when a State is affected by such law as we are now passing, it is within the competence of this House to pass any law relating to the representation in the Assembly.

An argument is advanced that now there is President's rule and when once the President has dissolved the Assembly, it is not within the competence of this House to restore membership. I submit that the President's order dissolving the Travancore-Cochin Assembly is an executive order, although it has the sanctity under a constitutional provision. It is undoubtedly issued under article 356; I do not challenge it. Article 356 very clearly empowers him to take over the power of the Rajpramukh and dissolve the Assembly. But even this President's order has to be brought before this House for ratification. That means that this House, even in the matter of the President's order, is the supreme authority and not the President. We do have the power to ratify the order of the President. I want the same logic to be extended. If the President can dissolve the Assembly under the power given by article 356 of the Constitution, is it not competent to this House, which has the widest power, by virtue of an earlier article, to pass a law when this is a Bill which affects the existence of a State? It is a very simple proposition which I want the hon. Home Minister to seriously look into. It may be argued that once the President has dissolved the Assembly, there is no power on earth capable to restore it. I do not subscribe to that view for the simple reason that Parliament is supreme and it has power enough under a definite section—it is not by resorting to inherent powers or residuary powers. A very clear unambiguous provision of law is laid down by the makers of the Constitution in as early an article as article 4. It comes immediately after articles 2 and 3, defining the scope of certain amendments to certain existing States, their boundaries, name etc.

Secondly, a possible argument from the other side will be that because the President has passed this order dissolving the Assembly, it is not within the competence of this House to reconstitute it. I want the Home Minister and you also Sir, to kindly view what the situation will be after the new State of Kerala is formed. If we carefully go through article 356, I submit, there is a necessary condition for the President to pass an order taking over the administration. You will agree with me when I say that the President's order cannot be promulgated in such a way that a portion of the State can be brought under President's rule, and a portion of another State also can be brought under President's rule. You cannot have President's rule in Travancore-Cochin and extend it at any time to a portion of the Madras and Karnataka State. It is impossible under the Constitution.

Article 356 empowers the President to have President's rule in the whole of a State. What will be the position when we form the new State? The first portion of article 356 reads:

> "If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State or otherwise, satisfied....."

It is after 'otherwise' that there is a comma. 'Otherwise' can only denote a report. I want you to consider what will be the position when the new State of Kerala is

formed, as on November 1st or 15th, whatever the date may be. You will agree that the new State of Kerala cannot have the President's rule imposed by an executive order passed under article 356 just because that order can be issued by the President on the receipt of a report. It may be a report from the Governor or the Rajpramukh or it may be a report "otherwise". I am not worried about it. But, let us look at the position as on November 1, when the new State of Kerala—supposing it comes into being—is formed. The President has no power under the Constitution to extend the President's rule, which is now only for Travancore-Cochin, to another territory because the President's order cannot be passed without a report. This House or the President cannot give a mandate to the Governor who is to be for Kerala, to take charge and immediately send up a report that on exploring all possibilities he has no hope that the constitutional machinery will function. You cannot do it.

Article 356 is very specific and it is mandatory that the President can pass an order only on the basis of a report that there is a sudden breakdown and the function of Government according to law is not possible; then and then alone can such an order be passed. I want the hon. Minister to show one single provision of law, one article or a clause of an article in this Constitution which empowers the President to take over a district from another State and on the formation of the new State extend the President's rule over that district. I also want the hon. Minister to show me an article or a fragment of an article a clause a subclause or any thing to show that this House cannot use the power to pass a law by which we can decide about representation in the Assembly because the President has passed an order. Certainly not. It is a proposition worth considering, especially in view of the fact that, when the new States take their shape and when all the people, as I said before, 370 million people, of India have their aspirations satisfied, it is unjust, it is undemocratic and it is absolutely unwarranted to keep one portion, having 12½ million people, completely denied of the most essential rights. They do not have a right to govern themselves by their elected representatives who were there. It is no fault of those people or the members in not having elected a particular party to a solid majority. The House has been dissolved! Let us not wash dirty linen; let us consider it objectively. There is only one course open to Government, if Government are serious enough to give the most elementary rights enjoined in the Constitution, and that is, the membership of the Travancore-Cochin Assembly should be restored, its members from the portion which is going from our State to the Madras State should also be given the right to represent the area in the Madras Assembly so that, later on, the present Travancore-Cochin members as well as the members from Malabar district can assemble and go on with the work of the Legislature till we hold the general elections.

Shri L. Jogeshwar Singh (Inner Manipur): I should like to support the new clause 31A, namely amendment No. 448. While speaking on this amendment I am voicing the feelings of 71 lakhs of people who inhabit these territories of India.

We have heard a lot about the animus against Maharashtra. I do not think there is any animus against the Maharashtrians. If here is any animus at all, it is against the people of the territories and that is by the Government of India. The people of these territories are fighting for democratic rights, for having a democratic form of Government. The people living in Hawai and Alaska have their elected territorial legislatures. They have the power to enact laws subject, of course, to the approval of the U.S. Congress. Here

[Shri L. Jogeswar Singh]

in India, we who belong to the territories comprising the seven Union units, have not been given the chance of democratically administering our local affairs. What is the harm in giving us elected legislatures? You may call them elected councils" or "territorial legislative councils". There are elected territorial legislatures in U.S.A. and they are called "territorial legislatures". Let the people living in these territories in India manage their own affair. If there is any important legislative measure, let them discuss the measure in their local legislature. Why should it come to this Parliament? I think the Joint Committee has not supported this point. The original Bill also had not touched this point. All these unfortunate people in these Union Territories are anxiously waiting for a benign decision from the Government of India so that their demand, which is long outstanding, may be fulfilled.

Out of these seven territories, Delhi has got a Legislature and Himachal Pradesh has also got a Legislature. But these Legislatures are going to be abolished after the inauguration of these new States. Manipur and Tripura have been agitating for a considerable number of years for a Legislature. Several Home Ministers have come and gone. Dr. Katju, when he was Home Minister, assured that the question of giving a democratic set-up for the people of Manipur and other part C States and especially Manipur, will be considered after the results of the findings of the Commission are known. He assured that this question will be favourably considered after the Commission's report is received. Now the Bill has come before us and it has passed through the Joint Committee also. The Joint Committee has not amended the provisions so that the people of these Territories may be given a democratic form of government.

As to why these areas should be given a democratic set-up, I will give you one or two examples, and especially I may quote the example of Manipur State. In this State, the people have a language and culture different from those of the adjoining States. In order to preserve their language and culture an autonomous Government is necessary for this State. Lower Assam particularly Cachar district is adjacent to the Manipur State and Manipuris living in it have some affinity in the matter of culture and language with Manipur. But they are neither getting facilities of any kind from the Manipur Government not are they getting facilities as are enjoyed by the other minorities in Assam. Steps should be taken to see that these Manipuri minorities are linguistically safeguarded in Assam. In the vast area of India, the language and culture of Manipur are quite different from those of the rest of India and, therefore, there is the necessity of keeping it as a separate unit and giving the people of that area some form of democratic set-up so that they may administer their own local affairs.

At the same time, with regard to the neighbouring State of Assam, for example, one hon. Member from Assam in this House talked of merger of Manipur with Assam. Let me say this. I repeat again that in Assam there are more than a lakh of Manipuris and they have been demanding the Assam Government to give them facilities to read in their own mother-tongue. Their demands have been turned down by the Assam Government. We are very very sorry for the treatment meted out to the minorities in the Assam State. Such being the position of the minorities in the Assam State, it is fantastic and unthinkable that our State should be merged with Assam.

What I wish to plead before the Government is this. The Part C States, now known as Territories, should be given a certain amount of democracy, that is, the substance of democracy. They should be given

a democratic form of government. We do not demand the status of the New States envisaged in the Bill Under discussion; we do not demand a fullfledged Legislature as is enshrined in the Constitution for Part A States like Punjab and Bengal, but we do want a territorial elected Legislative council, so that the local affairs may be managed by the people themselves.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The following further amendments to clauses 18 to 49 and Schedules I to III of the States Reorganisation Bill have been indicated by Members to be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible:

Clause No.	No. of amendment
17	88.
18	89, 90, 119.
19	494
21	495, 121, 122.
23	496, 499, 500, 501.
31A (New)	488
35	176, 497.
45	177
46	178, (same as 34) 181, 182.
Third Schedal:	498

Clause 17.—*Establishment of Zonal Councils)*

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): I beg to move:

Page 10,

for clause 17, *substitute*—

"17. As from the appointed day, there shall be a Zonal Council for each of the following three zones, namely:—

(a) the Eastern Zone, comprising the States of Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and the Part C States of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the Western Zone, comprising the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam and the Part C States of Manipur and Tripura; and

(c) the Southern Zone, comprising the States of Maharashtra, the Part C State of Bombay, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala."

Clause 18.—*(Composition of the Councils)*

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I beg to move:

(i) Page 10,

for lines 26 to 31, *substitute*—

"(b) the Chief Minister of each of the States included in the zone;"

(ii) Page 10,

line 33,—

for "two members" *substitute* "one member".

(iii) Page 11,

omit lines 10 to 18.

Clause 19.—*(Meetings of the Council)*

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I beg to move:

Page 11,

for lines 36 to 39, *substitute*—

"(4) All questions at a meeting of a Zonal Council shall be decided by a majority of two-thirds of votes of the members present."

Clause 21.—*(Staff of the Council).*

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I beg to move:

Page 12,

line 20,

omit "a Joint Secretary".

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I beg to move:

(i) Page 12,

line 21,

for "Chairman" *substitute* "Council".

(ii) Page 12,

omit lines 25 to 27.

Clause 22.—(*Functions of the Council*)

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I beg to move:

Page 13,

line 8—

omit "border disputes".

Shri Mahanlal Saheeas: I beg to move:

(i) Page 12,

line 36—

before "Each Zonal Council" *insert* "Except as hereafter provided".

(ii) Page 13,

after line 11, *add*:

"(d) any other matter referred to the Council for advice by the Central Government or any of the States concerned."

(iii) Page 13,

after line 11, *add*:

"(3) A Zonal Council shall be competent to exercise such other powers as may be delegated to it by the Union or State Government or any other authority."

New Clause 31A

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move:

Page 17—

after line 22, *insert*:

"31-A. Till the general election is next held in the State of Kerala, the members of the Legislative Assembly of Travancore-Cochin State who were members on date of dissolution of that Assembly by Proclamation of the President representing the areas of Travancore-Cochin State now included in Kerala, together with the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Madras representing areas of the existing Madras State included in the new State of Kerala shall constitute the Legislative Assembly of Kerala:

Provided that those members of the dissolved Assembly of the State of Travancore-Cochin representing areas which are to be transferred to the State of Madras by this Bill, shall be deemed to be members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Madras."

Clause 35.—(*Maharashtra Legislative Council*)

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I beg to move:

Pages 18 and 19—

for clause 35, *substitute*:

"35. As from the date of the constitution of new assemblies soon after the next general election, the Legislative Councils if they are functioning in any State shall cease to exist."

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I beg to move:

Page 18—

for lines 14 to 16, *substitute*:

"35. (1) As from such date as the President may by order appoint, there shall be a Legislative Council for each of the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh."

Clause 45.—(*Duties of the Commission*)

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I beg to move:

(i) Page 23,

after line 15, *add*:

"Provided that changes so made shall not materially alter the existing Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies."

Clause 46.—(*Associate Members*)

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: My amendment No. 178 is the same as No. 34 moved by Shrimati Renu

Chakravartty. I will move Nos. 181 and 182.

I beg to move:

(i) Page 23,

line 22—

for "practicable" *substitute* "possible".

(ii) Page 23,

after line 27, *add*:

"Provided that the unanimous opinion of the associate members shall be binding on the Commission."

Third Schedule

Shri R. D. Misra: I beg to move:

Page 60,

for lines 13 to 26, *substitute*: —

"1.	Andhra-Pradesh	..	45	315
2.	Assam	..	12	108
3.	Bihar	..	57	342
4.	Gujarat	..	23	161
5.	Kerala	..	19	133
6.	Madhya Pradesh	..	37	296
7.	Madras	..	42	210
8.	Maharashtra	..	41	246
9.	Mysore	..	27	189
10.	Orissa.	..	21	147
11.	Punjab	..	23	161
12.	Rajasthan	..	23	184
13.	Uttar Pradesh	..	89	445
14.	West Bengal	..	35	245'

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These amendments are also before the House.

Now I see four hon. Members standing and desiring to speak. We have got only 15 minutes more today. Others also can be accommodated. I can accommodate all these Members who are now standing and I can assure them so. But I see all of them belong to the same party.

Shri Keshavaiengar (Bangalore North): But most of us on this side had no chance at all to speak on this group of clauses.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's name is also in my list.

Shri Kishan Kanhai: May I be permitted to speak today, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member going out on Monday?

Shri Kishan Kanhai: Yes, I am going out and I shall not be here on Monday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In that case, the other Members will accommodate him so that he may have his chance today.

Shri Kishan Kanhai: My amendment is No. 448, which proposes that a new clause 31A should be inserted after line 22 on page 17, after clause 31.

Hitherto Delhi and Himachal Pradesh have got Legislative Assemblies. They have been having these Assemblies since the last general elections. Now the Government of India, according to this Bill, is proposing to do away with these Assemblies in these two States.

In Manipur in 1948, before any of the States in this country had a Legislature, we had one, but that was abolished at the time of the integration of the State, that is, on 15th October 1949. Since that day, the people of Manipur have been agitating for restoration of the dissolved Legislative Assembly.

In Tripura also the people have been fighting all along for a Legislative Assembly.

Dr. Katju, the former Home Minister, in December 1954 while discussing about the situation in Manipur as a result of the satyagraha movement launched by the people, assured the House that when the report came up before the House from the States Reorganisation Commission, the problem of Manipur will be taken into careful consideration and the will of the people will be taken also into consideration. Now, I would like to remind the House that in these States of Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Manipur and Tripura the people's will is unanimous. They say that they must have an elected legislative assembly. There is no difference of opinion. All the political parties are united.

[Shri Rishang Keishing]

People belonging to the hill areas and plain areas are united. There is no difference of opinion whatsoever. They have put up their unanimous point of view whenever the Ministers visited these places. The hon. Home Minister visited Manipur last year. People from both the hill and the plain came in large numbers and submitted a representation to the Home Minister demanding the immediate grant of legislative assembly to Manipur. He assured them that he would do something in order to satisfy the people of Manipur and that he would not ignore the unanimous opinion of the people. This Bill has come before us. It does not even mention the names of these four States so far as the grant of legislative assemblies is concerned. The Joint Select Committee and the Government have completely neglected our case.

The Prime Minister, in reply to Mir Mushtaq Ahmed, an M.L.A. from Delhi, has said that democracy does not necessarily consist in a large number of local assemblies. Does he mean that he has lost faith in the institution of local self-government and limited district autonomy? This country, as far as we can understand, is pledged to extending the democratic right even to the village and accordingly, we have been hearing that every village is trying for a panchayat *raj* or a *praja raj*. Then, what is the reason for denying the people living in these areas the right of self-government when we are pledged to give democratic right to every village? This is clear injustice.

The Bill is expected to increase the number of Members in the Parliament. By increasing the number of Members of Parliament, it will not help us. The Parliament is concerned with all-India problems. It is not its concern to see whether a road is constructed from one place to another nor is it its concern to look into the land disputes. Past experience is very clear. Whenever we put questions, the reply given is that the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. Our questions are avoided like that. We cannot ventilate all our grievances through this Parliament. I am not saying that the Parliament has not got any control over the Part C States. So far as the local matters are concerned, it should be left entirely to the local people to tackle them. This Parliament cannot do that. I strongly plead that the people should be given their democratic rights so that they may run their day-to-day administration without taking the valuable time of this House.

In these four States, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Manipur and Tripura—I am excluding Bombay because I have advocated on previous occasions that Bombay should go to Maharashtra—the population is about forty lakhs. Is it proper on the part of the Government of India to deny democratic rights to these forty lakhs of people? These people should be given these rights immediately. I plead that the amendment may be accepted by the House, so that the new clause 31(A) may be inserted. They will have their legislatures from the next general elections.

In Manipur and Tripura, there are electoral colleges consisting of elected members; they have got their own constituency. At the time of election, they have to deposit money, just as the MLAs are depositing money. They have to fight the elections. They have to spend thousands of rupees. They were duly elected by the people on adult franchise. But, they are not given any function. Once in five years they sit and elect one Member to the Rajya Sabha. Is it proper and worthwhile for those people to spend so much money for this electoral college? There are thirty such members in Manipur and thirty in Tripura and they should be made to function as elected legislative assemblies.

The Chief Commissioner's Government and administration are irresponsible. They cannot solve the

problems of the people. They do not know anything. They are as ignorant as the Ministers themselves, who are tackling the Manipur problem. The problems of the local people can be tackled by the local people alone. If you trust them you will beget trust. You must also reciprocate when they are behaving in such a democratic and constitutional way.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: I have, a couple of hours ago, sent an amendment which has not, perhaps, reached you. But, there is an amendment in the name of Shri R. N. S. Deo which I support and which, I believe, is taken as moved. It is amendment No. 145 which is for the insertion of a new clause, clause 24(A). It reads:

> "Not withstanding the foregoing provision, if any State is dissatisfied with the recommendations of the Zonal Council in regard to border disputes or linguistic minorities, and represents to the Government of India for the appointment of a Boundary Commission or for arbitration, the Government of India shall appoint a Boundary Commission or Tribunal consisting of Judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts for investigating into and adjudicating upon such representation, and the Government of India shall take necessary steps to implement the award of such Commission or Tribunal as the case may be."

It is unfortunate that, no matter how much we have pleaded, Orissa's case has been absolutely neglected and brushed aside by the Government. I do not know why even the Home Minister does not care to reply to our query. When we come to the last stage of this Bill, there is this provision for zonal councils. I do not believe that these zonal councils will be of any use.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue the next day if he does not believe in that. We will now take up non-official business.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fifty seventh Report

Shri Altekar (North Satara): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Fifty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st August 1956."

Sir, this is a simple and non-controversial Report in connection with the allotment of time for the resolutions put down for this day. For the resolution on the representation of African and Asian Nations in U.N.O. in proportion to their population two hours have been allotted out of which only two minutes have been taken. The remaining one hour and 58 minutes have to go on that resolution. The other three resolutions have been allotted 2 hours and 15 minutes each. Sir, I suggest that this Report be accepted by this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Fifty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st August, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE REPRESENTATION OF AFRICAN AND ASIAN NATIONS IN U.N.O.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on the following Resolution moved by Shri Brajeshwar Prasad on the 20th July, 1956:

> "This House recommends to the Government of India to press for the revision of the Charter of the United Nations so that African and Asian nations may

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

be represented in the U.N.O. in proportion to their population and that all the representatives and delegates in the U.N.O. and its subsidiary bodies be elected on the basis of adult franchise."

Out of two hours allotted for the discussion on this resolution, 1 hour and 58 minutes are left for its discussion today.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad (Gaya East): I have made two suggestions in the resolution. The first suggestion is that Asia and Africa should be represented in the United Nations Organisation and its subsidiary bodies in proportion to their numerical strength. The second suggestion is.....

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Sir, the hon. Member may be requested to speak a little more louder.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sure he will warm up just now.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: The second suggestion is that all the representatives and delegates in the United Nations Organisation and its subsidiary bodies should be elected directly by the people on the basis of adult franchise and not nominated by the respective governments. These two suggestions are really one; the first is implied in the second.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): What is the first one?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: The first is that Asia and Africa should be represented in the United Nations Organisation and its subsidiary bodies in proportion to their population. This suggestion is implied in the second. For, the basis of representation in democracy is that equal numbers of people elect equal number of representatives. There is no reason why weightage should be given to the 'white races'. There is neither democracy nor morality in the argument that the rich few should govern the many. The 'white races' are afraid of us. Their fear is without any foundation in reality. But our fear is justified, for we have been exploited for centuries. In a federal form of Government the majority does not exploit the minority. In the Swiss Federation, three major races live: the Italians, the Germans and the French. But there is no domination. There no group dominates the other. The United States of America is a world in miniature. All the races live there. But there is no domination of any group over the other.

Once the United Nations Organisation becomes an organisation of representatives elected by the people, sovereignty will have to be divided between the United Nations Organisation on the one hand, and the Nation States on the other. This means the establishment of a Federal Government on democratic basis.

Sir, why do I stand for a World Government? It is because I stand for peace. I have got no racial prejudices. I do not wish to exploit or dominate over the 'white races'. Recently, Sir, there was a statement by the Prime Minister. The statement was that one world is the only alternative to the hydrogen bomb.

3-35 P.M.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I heartily concur with this statement of the Prime Minister. The meaning of this statement is that Nation States have become obsolete; they are the root cause of war.

The people of the world must understand the forces driving them towards the coming holocaust. It has nothing whatever to do with capitalism or communism, with individualism or collectivism. It is the inevitable result of conflict between the non-integrated sovereignties in contact. We could put a Communist in the White House or establish the purest Jeffersonian democracy in Russia. The result would be the same. Unless an overall world organisation is established in time,

by persuasion and consent, no diplomatic magic will prevent the explosion.

Friction, conflicts and wars between people are caused not by their national, racial, religious, social and cultural differences, but by the single fact that these differences are galvanised in separate sovereignties, which have no way to settle the conflicts resulting from their differences except through violent clashes.

Conflicts created by these very same differences within the human race can be solved without violent clashes and wars whenever and wherever sovereignty resides not in but above the conflicting units.

The meaning of the statement of the Prime Minister is that the World State and not disarmament is the alternative to the hydrogen bomb. Nation States will disarm only if the United Nations Organisation is made the sole custodian of all defence forces. But, if the United Nations Organisation is not vested with these powers, no disarmament is possible. For, a military solution cannot be imposed upon a political problem. Problems of the world are entirely of a political character. A political problem is amenable only to a political solution and a military problem is amenable only to a military solution. You cannot have a political solution for a military problem and you cannot have a military solution for a political problem.

The meeting of the Prime Minister's statement is that the condition precedent to the acceptance of Panch Shila or any code of international ethics is the establishment of a World State. No climate of peace can be generated on the basis of the status quo. The situation cannot be frozen. The age of power politics has come to an end. The alternative to power politics or the system of balance of power is either chaos or the establishment of a World State.

The meaning of the Prime Minister's statement is that World State is possible here and now and not in some distant future. For, that is the meaning of the word 'alternative' when he says: "the only alternative".

The danger of nuclear war is not a distant one. World State, which is the only alternative to the hydrogen bomb, cannot be a distant goal if the danger of nuclear war is looming large on the horizon.

Sir, let me further interpret the Prime Minister's statement. The meaning of the Prime Minister's statement is that the establishment of the World State is the only alternative left open to us. There is no via media. The choice is between life and death. There is no golden mean.

The meaning of the Prime Minister's statement is that the creation of a third bloc of neutralist nations will not serve the cause of peace. For, peace can be attained only by a World State and by no other mechanism or stratagem. The creation of a third bloc will be a retrograde step in history. The task of statesmanship is to unify the two blocs into one and not to further sub-divide the world. Before the outbreak of the second World War there were a large number of independent States. The Second World War unified the world into two blocs! The good that has been achieved by the last world war should not be frittered away at the altar of nationalism. The creation of a third bloc will neither facilitate the cause of world peace nor the ideal of a World State.

There is another interpretation of the statement of the Prime Minister. The meaning of the Prime Minister's statement is that mere fear of nuclear warfare will not preserve world peace for long. History is always in motion. It cannot be made to stand still. War has always been an instrument of change. If this avenue is closed, some mechanism will have to be devised for the purpose of facilitating changes in human society. If all avenues are closed,

[Shri Brajeshwar Prasad]

human society will be shattered to pieces. Pent up energy must have an outlet. If peaceful channels are not carved out, violence is inevitable. The boiling tea pot will burst if there is no outlet for the steam to escape. The only mechanism for peaceful changes in human society is the world State.

What will happen if the charter is not revised? The Prime Minister says that this is the only alternative, namely, one world. Some thought creeps into my mind. I see some alternatives which I would give expression to without fear. If the charter is not revised, there will be war, either hyperbolic or limited, fought with either nuclear or conventional weapons. If no such war breaks out, Russia will establish her hegemony over the old world. If this is also not possible, there will be a political settlement between America and Russia. Africa, the Middle-East and South-East Asia will be divided into two spheres of influence. The *status quo* will be maintained in Europe only; Africa and the Middle East will go to Russia; and the whole of South-East Asia will pass into American sphere of influence. The refusal of America to support the western powers of Europe over the nationalisation of the Suez Canal is a gesture of friendship to Russia. Russia will tacitly support America in South-East Asia.

If none of these alternatives materialises, then there is another alternative. The last alternative is the establishment of a federal union between India, China and Russia. If these three countries come together, the demand for the revision of the charter of the United Nations Organisation will become irresistible. If this union is established, there will be no war, either hyperbolic or limited, fought with either nuclear or conventional weapons. If this union is established, Russia will not be able to establish her hegemony over the entire old world. If this union is established, there will never be a political settlement between America and Russia. Only a political settlement on the basis of a world State is desirable for the black and coloured races of Asia and Africa.

There are two ways of establishing a world State. A world government can be established either in one long jump or step by step. If the charter is revised, the world State will be established in one long jump. But if it is not revised, a federal union between India, China and Russia will lead to the establishment of a world State step by step.

I have never believed in alignments. I have been suggesting this course since the last ten years on the floor of this House. I have been misunderstood. My real aim was to facilitate the achievement of the goal of a world State. A federal union between India, China and Russia will lead to the political integration of Asia in one long jump. But if either Russia or China refuse to federate, Asia will be integrated step by step. India must explore the possibilities of a federal union with the countries of South-East Asia, the Middle-East Asia and Africa.

The Government of Syria had instituted a Cabinet sub-committee to explore the possibilities of a federal union between Syria and Egypt. I have read proposals that have been published in the papers. Those proposals confirm the belief that we too can explore the possibilities of a federal union between India and any other country of South-East Asia or the Middle East, if China and Russia refuse to federate. A political vacuum of unfathomable depths has engulfed the entire globe. The advent of the nuclear age is responsible for this catastrophe. This vacuum can be filled only by the establishment of a world State. No State is a viable unit now,—neither America, nor Russia nor China nor India.

I have said that Asia and Africa should be represented in the United

Nations Organisation in proportion to their population. Let me quote some figures and facts. Asia and Africa are now under-represented in the United Nations Organisation. The total population of the new world is 35 crores 40 lakhs. It has 22 representatives in the United Nations Organisation. If 35 crores and 40 lakhs or 354 million people can have 22 representatives in the U.N.O., Asia should have 85 representatives and not 20 as it has today. Europe should have 36 repreaentatives and not 27 as it has today. Africa should have 13 representatives and not 5 as it has today. Australasia may have one representative and not two as it has today.

Let us see what is the total population of Europe. The total population of Europe is 57 crores, 62 lakhs and 24 thousands. If 57 crores, 62 lakhs and 24 thousands can have 27 representatives in the U.N.O., Asia should have 64 representatives; Africa should have 10 representatives; North America should have 11 representatives and not 12 as it has today, South America should have six representatives and not ten as it has today, Australasia should have no representative and not two as it has today.

The total population of the world is 2,580 million. There are 76 countries represented in the U.N.O. So, for every 3 crore, 32 lakhs and 63 thousand and 158 people,—that is, 3,32,63,158 people,—there is one representative in the U.N.O. On this basis, Asia should have 41 representatives in the U.N.O.; Europe should have 17; Africa should have 7; North America should have 7; South America should have 3 and Australasia should have one.

Mr. Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House recommends to the Government of India to press for the revision of the Charter of the United Nations so that African and Asian nations may be represented in the U.N.O. in proportion to their population and that all the representatives and delegates in the U.N.O. and its subsidiary bodies be elected on the basis of adult franchise."

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga Central): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament be constituted to scrutinise the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations regarding representation of different units constituting the U.N.O. and to recommend such measures as may be necessary to make U.N.O. a really democratic organisation fully representative of all the units constituting it."

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House urges upon the Government of India to make efforts for the revision of the Charter of the United Nations so as to provide, among other things, for the prohibition of the manufacture and experiment of atomic and hydrogen bombs, the setting up of an international police force, the abolition of the veto power of the Big Five, the elimination of all colonialism in the world and election of popular representatives of peoples to the U.N. General Assembly."

Shri D. C. Sharma: I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House recommends to the Government of India to appoint a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials to study the working of the United Nations and suggest ways and means for making the U.N. General Assembly and its allied bodies truly representative of the nations of the

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world in accordance with their population and prestige."

Mr. Speaker: These three amendments are also now before the House. Shri Kasliwal will now speak.

The total time allotted is 2 hours; hon. Members will have 10 to 15 minutes each.

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah-Jhalawar): I will try my best to finish within 15 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: No question of trying one's best; the limit should not exceed 15 minutes.

Shri Kasliwal: I consider that the resolution which has been proposed by my friend, Shri Brajeshwar Prasad, is very unrealistic and impractical..

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: The Prime Minister is also unrealistic and impractical then.

Shri Kasliwal: And not conducive to healthy international atmosphere. I would also submit that under the present circumstances, the resolution is very much ill-advised and misconceived for the simple reason that he has not taken into consideration the provisions of the U.N. Charter.

I think my friend, Shri Brajeshwar Prasad, was not fair to himself when he said that the resolution had two parts: representation of African and Asian nations in the U.N. in proportion to population and election of delegates in the U.N. on adult franchise. There is another factor—a very important one—namely, the question of the revision of the U.N. Charter. The whole speech of the hon. Member was more or less confined to the ushering in and the establishment of a World State; and, he quoted our Prime Minister in support of it. I do not know from where he got it; but, I am not contesting him on that score for the present. I am contesting him on the plea which he has made that a World State can be ushered in by a revision of the U.N. Charter. If Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad had read the entire history of the creation of the United Nations, he would have come to the conclusion that a World State cannot be established by a revision of the Charter. In support of what I am saying, I will quote what Mr. Harold Macmillan, leader of the U.K. delegation of the U.N. to the tenth anniversary celebrations of the U.N. at San Francisco said:

> "The statesmen at San Francisco ten years ago saw that it would be unrealistic to try to fashion the United Nations as a kind of world government. The world was not ready for that. Nor could it be a sort of projection of the grand alliance of war. They saw clearly that if a world government was not to be set up, the United Nations would have to rely on persuasion, discussion and conciliation in order to settle disputes. For no sovereign state can be compelled by force."

How can you revise the Charter? That is another question which now arises. This question was very much in the air last year. At the San Francisco conference, many spokesmen from various nations gave their opinion about this. Mr. Krishna Menon, who represented India said on the question of the revision of the U.N. Charter, like this. "The crux of the matter was stated by Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon on behalf of the Government of India:

> "If the Charter has to be revised, it will require agreement; and if there was agreement, there would be no need for revision."

Mr. Harold Macmillan said that U.N. was a very flexible body and there was no necessity for revising the Charter. He said:

> "During these ten years, the United Nations had adapted itself with remarkable flexibility to the changing conditions of the world."

The same view was expressed by the Soviet and its satellites, as they are called. Mr. Molotov said:

> "The U.S.S.R. believed there were no grounds for Charter revision. The Charter meets in full the tasks of strengthening universal peace and developing international co-operation in political, economic and other spheres. Revision of the Charter with a view to changing its fundamental provisions, far from promoting confidence among states, would in fact, impede attainment of this aim."

I am afraid this is exactly what Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad proposes to do, namely, destroying the confidence of nations by proposing a resolution of this nature. Mr. Skrzeszewski was also against the revision of the Charter and said:

> "During the last ten years, we have witnessed frequent attempts to change our Organisation into an instrument of enforcing decisions contrary to the Charter."

The majority of the nations, except certain nations from Latin America, were of the view that there was no necessity for a revision of the Charter.

The question of the revision of the Charter came up at the last session of the General Assembly also. Under article 109, if there is to be a revision of the Charter, then there will be a general conference. According to that, an agenda was drawn up for calling a general conference for Charter revision. A committee has been appointed and I am told that this committee will now meet and report at the twelfth session of the General Assembly as to whether there has to be a revision or not. So far as the views of the Government of India are concerned, they are very well known. I had put a short notice question last year and the Prime Minister was pleased to say that there was no question at the present moment for a revision of the Charter. On the question of the abolition of the veto, when my hon. friend, Mr. Gurupadaswamy, put a supplementary question, the Prime Minister said that the abolition of the veto would not be considered now. These are the views of various nations regarding the revision of the Charter, but all the same, my friend seems to be thinking that by a revision of the Charter, a World State can come into being. This cannot happen. As I have already submitted, the Charter was never intended for the purpose of bringing into existence a World State. If my friend had brought in a resolution directly saying that the Government of India should take steps for the establishment of a World State or a World State or a World Government...

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: By war!

Shri Kasliwal: I would have thought that there was some sense in it. But, a resolution which says that a World State should come into existence through a revision of the Charter is completely misconceived.

I will speak on one more point and that is with regard to representation of African and Asian nations in the U.N. in proportion to their population. If African and Asian nations are to be represented in the U.N. according to their population, why should not all the nations be represented like that? This kind of resolution is not going to create any confidence in the various nations which are today looking to India for guidance and to give them a lead as to how best peaceful conditions may be made to prevail in the countries and so on. When a resolution of this kind is brought forward, I respectfully submit that instead of helping the establishment of a World State, it will be a setback. I am afraid my hon. friend Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad has not read the provisions of the U.N. Charter. If he has read the provisions of the U.N. Charter, especially articles 3 and 4, he would never have made a suggestion that Asian and African nations

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should be represented in the United Nations according to the population. Articles 3 and 4 clearly say....

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Mr. Speaker: Therefore he wants revision.

Shri Kasliwal: I have already replied to him. So far as the question of revision is concerned, if he has read articles 3 and 4, he would have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to do that because it is the States which are the members of the United Nations. Only the States are represented there and not the population.

Regarding the point that representatives and delegates should be elected on the basis of adult franchise, I think he had the same thing in mind, viz., the establishment of a world government and world state. And I think it is an extraordinary statement that he made when he said that there is no morality and democracy there as smaller nations govern bigger nations or something of that kind. I submit that I do not know from where he got the idea that the United Nations is an organisation which is the governing organisation. The United Nations does not govern anybody. The United Nations has nothing to do with such a thing as an administrative body. He seems to think that the United Nations is something which has got certain fundamental governmental organs. He seems to think that the United Nations has got a police force and army and things of that sort and, therefore, the United Nations can govern. I submit that it is not so. If his resolution were to the effect that there should be a world state, a world government, directly recruited from the opinion, from the voice of the people as a whole, I do submit, there would have been some sense in the resolution. But the resolution he has framed and the extraordinary speech he has made in support of the resolution does not carry us anywhere.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): I rise to oppose the Resolution moved by my hon. friend Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad, whom I cannot blame for not having read the United Nations Charter, as my predecessor has stated.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: It is still alive.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: However, I do not understand fully the purpose of moving the Resolution; nor could I understand by the speech which he has made here what he wanted to do. He did say that he wanted to establish world government. I feel that if he wants to establish world government he will find that a large number of people, and also the representatives of the Government and the Government themselves, would also agree with him on this point. But by moving this Resolution, he has not been able to convince us, in what manner the world government will be established. Therefore, I fail to understand the purpose in moving this Resolution.

Now, regarding the question of the revision of the Charter, I find that my friend Mr. Kasliwal has very properly replied to my friend that this question has been discussed in the United Nations. We have also been enlightened by our Prime Minister on this issue on several occasions whenever any questions were put to him and it is very clear that there is no need for the revision of the Charter at this moment because if we want to revise the Charter, if there is any need for revision of the Charter, that is for bringing the different nations together. If there is agreement between different nations, there is absolutely no necessity for revision and if there is no agreement then again this purpose will not be served. Therefore, this question of the revision of the Charter of the United Nations at this moment does not arise and will not serve any purpose.

There is another point which is also mentioned here and I feel that there is great force in that; it is about the representation of the Asian people in

the United Nations and the United Nations Secretariat. I think this question has been raised by the leaders of our delegations very powerfully several times in the United Nations and this complaint, our grievance, has also been admitted by the United Nations. The United Nations have admitted that the Asian representation is not in proportion to their population and in proportion to the status which the Asian countries enjoy and I, therefore, strongly feel that the delegates who represent India in the United Nations should continue to urge the stronger representation for India and other Asian countries in the United Nations Secretariat. I know that recently some better representation has been secured for India. But I feel it is not enough when compared to the representation which the United States, France and other European countries have got. Therefore, that is a very important point for which we must fight in the United Nations.

There is another point and that is this. I feel there is very little interest and knowledge about the working of the United Nations in this country and also in Parliament. I had the privilege of attending the Inter-Parliamentary Conference at Vienna and there also this question was raised. It was suggested there—and a resolution was also passed—that larger representation should be given to Members of Parliament and not officers of the Government alone should be represented at the United Nations. That resolution, I think, was passed and also ratified by all countries. Therefore, I feel it is very important that the representatives of the people, that is, the Members of Parliament, should be given more representation at the United Nations. I would also suggest, as has also been suggested by an amendment, that a committee should be appointed. But I do not agree with the amendment that "officials and non-officials" should be associated with that committee. I would suggest that a parliamentary committee should be appointed which should go into the details of the working of the United Nations and its other agencies.

I have nothing more to say. Again I oppose this Resolution in the form in which it has been presented. But I thank him for moving this Resolution in order that we may be able to discuss and also know something more about the working of the United Nations from our distinguished leader of the delegation, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon. Therefore, I again urge that our representation at the United Nations should be further strengthened and we should also form ourselves into some kind of Committee so that we can study this question in detail.

Shri Mathew (Kottayam): The desire that all the free nations of the world who conform to the fundamental principles of the United Nations should be brought into that organisation is a reasonable one and I think there would be unanimity on that point. So much, I feel, is all that I have in common with the mover of the Resolution. I shall not go into the general question whether a revision of the Charter is necessary. It may be that in some respects it may be necessary. But that is a question into which we need not go now, for the mover has referred to only two directions in which he feels that the revision is necessary and with regard to both those points, I am not at all in a position to agree with him, even as the two speakers who succeeded him were unable to agree with him. With regard to the way in which a sovereign country decides to choose its representatives at the U.N., it must certainly be left to that country. As an Indian citizen of course I believe in adult franchise for elections to the Legislature. I am proud of that element in our national Constitution, but that is something upon which we cannot insist in the case of all other countries. There is no adult franchise in so many countries and we cannot insist with regard to those countries when it comes to a question of choosing their representatives to the U.N.

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that it must be done on the basis of adult franchise, even if it were desirable. That seems to be altogether out of the question. It may be a devout ideal which may be worked and prayed for, that the system of adult franchise should be brought into effect in all the countries in the world as far as their legislatures are concerned. That is a very different matter. These Legislatures of States have no analogy with the U.N.

Again, with regard to the other contention that the nations of Asia and Africa should be represented on the U.N. in proportion to their population, as has been pointed out, if at all it is to be considered, it cannot be confined to the nations of Asia and Africa. It has to be extended further. That however is a point which I do not want to stress much because it seems to me that it is not only not practicable but is something which cannot be seriously entertained in the case of any nation. The nations or States are the members of the U.N. and certainly they would come together in such a world organisation only on the present understanding and rule, that whether it be a big nation or a small nation it would be on a footing of equality with the rest, that each will have one vote. That is a very clear thing. If anybody says that this principle ought to be revised, I do not know what to say. It is something to which the smaller nations would not and cannot agree. For example, we have 360 millions of people in India and Britain's population, I suppose, is 50 million. To say that we should have seven votes and Britain should have only one vote is something to mention which would be enough to rule it out. I repeat therefore, the nations of the world will come together on a footing of equality, that each will have one vote. If all the free nations of Asia and Africa, as of all other parts of the world, who conform to the fundamental principles are brought in, then it does not matter that each one has only one vote, for Asia and Africa will make its weight felt, so that, with regard to this very general desire of my hon. friend who has moved the resolution, I say there is an agreement in spirit on the remote or ultimate goal.

With regard to the two definite suggestions that he has made however, it seems to me, if I may put it that way he must have misunderstood or misread the whole situation or character of the U.N. I need not quote any authorities, as my friend Shri Kanhiwal did. We can rely on our own reading of the situation, on our own good sense and understanding to convince ourselves that on both these points the contention of the hon. Mover of the resolution is something which cannot be seriously looked at.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Bernard Shaw in one of his books has said: "The practical men know where they are but not always whither they are going, whereas the thinkers know whither they are going but do not always know where they are." I do not know to which category my hon. friend Shri Brajeshwar Prasad who has moved the resolution belongs.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: We sail in the same boat.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Though I do not approve of the resolution as it is, still I must thank him for his endeavour to focus the attention of the House on this important question of the U.N. Charter. At no time did we discuss this Charter, at no time had we any debate on the various clauses of the Charter. From that point of view I appreciate his move and congratulate him on his worthy attempt.

I have moved an amendment which specifically brings forward various issues on which revision is required. First of all, I may point out that the authors of the San Francisco Charter met in April 1945 when the war was still going on. The circumstances that prevailed at that time were entirely different. They were

immediately concerned with the problem of winning the war and also with the question of somehow or other getting an international organisation soon after the war. In the noise and rumblings of warfare it was hardly possible for them to deliberate calmly and coolly on the various problems confronting the world and the implications of those problems.

The Charter was drafted during the pre-atomic age. When it was drafted no nation had announced the invention of the atomic or the hydrogen bomb, and so it was not possible for the authors of the Charter to make a provision to deal with this specific problem, though there are various general provisions dealing with disarmament. The question of the atomic and hydrogen bombs which has now introduced a new explosive danger in our international relations was not even contemplated, and so the discussion that took place at San Francisco in 1945 was rather unrealistic and from this point of view I must say the Charter has become a little out-moded. There is no provision in the Charter which specifically says that hydrogen and atomic bombs should be prohibited or experiments in them should be dispensed with. This has been left to the goodwill of governments. This has to be brought about by negotiation and by agreement. We have so far failed there.

Secondly, the most important aspect of the U.N. Charter is the provision relating to the veto system. That is the heart of the Charter; and that is its greatest weakness. When the big Powers met at San Francisco they thought the Covenant of the League of Nations was unrealistic because the responsibility for maintaining peace was not left to the Big powers. So, now they thought that the primary responsibility for safeguarding peace should be left to the Big Five only. And when their responsibility is greater, they felt, they should enjoy more powers to discharge that responsibility. On the basis of this logic, the right of veto was given to the Big Five. Now, what is this right of veto? According to what Louis Fischer, this power of veto creates a sort of peculiar UNO arithmetic that one is bigger than ten. One Power can veto the entire decision of ten members in the Security Council.

We have seen by experience how this power of veto has been exercised by the Big Powers. This power has been used indiscriminately by the Great Ones quite a number of times. Secondly, you will see also that the Big Powers who participated in the San Francisco Conference are not the same Big Powers today. Only four of them are there in the present Security Council and the fifth Power, namely China, has been replaced by Formosa. By no stretch of imagination, Formosa can represent the Chinese mainland. I feel therefore that the character and composition of the Big Power group itself has changed. Still, the UNO Charter does not recognise it. No attempt has been made by any government to make it more realistic. Even if it is agreed that the power of veto should exist, still I would argue on the same basis, and say that China should have been a permanent member of the Security Council. But that has not been made possible.

Anyway, I am opposed to the power of veto, because it makes five Powers in the world super-sovereign States and we have clothed them with tremendous amount of power to rule the entire world, according to their whims and fancies. I think it is precisely because of this power of veto that we have not been able to establish peace in the world, for, the Great Powers have never been united after the San Francisco Conference.

I have followed the debates of the San Francisco Conference, and I know what a great battle was waged on this issue of veto. In fact, the conference

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itself was about to break down on this issue. But afterwards, many small Powers grudgingly agreed to the veto power, because otherwise, they thought that the conference would collapse. A representative of Canada who participated in that conference, Mr. L. B. Pearson, said 'You can make us take it, but you cannot make us like it'. So, you can understand that this veto formula was not accepted democratically by all the nations, but only grudgingly.

Now the situation has changed. The responsibility thrown on the Big Powers has not been properly discharged. Therefore I think we should make an attempt now to scrap the so-called principle of unanimity.

My next point is in regard to colonialism. Even here, the Charter has become outmoded. The Charter does not approve colonialism, but indirectly it has blessed the colonial system by having a provision for the creation of a Trusteeship Council. According to the provisions of the Charter, the Trusteeship Council should look after the territories of the vanquished on the basis of trusteeship. That is just a enlargement or protection of the mandate system of the League of Nations. We have had a bad experience of the mandate system, and we know how the mandatory Powers misused their responsibility. Even now, I do not see any hope of the liberation of these territories which are under the system of trusteeship. So, in a way, the UNO Charter has blessed colonialism, and it is promoting colonialism, and moreover is not taking any action against the recalcitrant mandatory Powers, such as the Union of South Africa.

Apart from this, I may say that the debate in the UN General Assembly has become very unreal. The assembly has become just a debating society. The League of Nations was also just a debating society, and it was condemned precisely on this score, because it did not solve any issues. May be, in the economic field or the social field, the Economic and Social Council and other humanitarian organisations attached to the UNO may be doing something just like their counterparts in the League of Nations. But that is not relevent here, because we are dealing here with the political aspects of the UNO Charter.

I feel that politically, the UNO has failed to establish peace and safeguard the security of the world. It has not been able to bring round the recalcitrant Powers. It has not been able to control the aggressive States which are waging wars or creating tension in the world.

Now, what are the issues so far settled by the UNO? Maybe, one or two have been settled, but they are very minor issues. The major issues have not been settled, because the UNO Charter itself does not allow quick settlement of disputes. For instance, the Charter has given some diplomatic and economic powers to the UNO. The UNO can decide upon diplomatic and economic sanctions, when a Power becomes recalcitrant and aggressive. But there is no provision regarding military sanctions in specific terms; though there is some little reference to it, yet there is no machinery to apply the military sanctions against the aggressive Powers.

For instance, there is no international police force. It may be very difficult to create such a police force. It may look impractical also to demand the creation of an international army for the purpose of maintaining and protecting the peace of the world. But still, without an international police force, it is not possible to check the aggressive tendencies of the different States, and it is still less possible to create a psychology or temper of peace in the world.

The Military Staff Committee that has been contemplated in the charter is just an appendage of the Big Five. In that committee, only the Chiefs of Staff of the Big Five meet and discuss matters; and when they themselves are divided, what is the course of action they can adopt? They are unable to decide anything, and they merely postpone everything. Further,

they do not believe in each other, and the whole relationship is surcharged with mutual hatred and suspicion. In a situation such as this, the Military Staff Committee does not serve any useful purpose.

So, I say that many of the provisions of the UNO Charter have become outdated. Shri V. K. Krishna Menon might say that the Indian delegation has always played a very valuable role. May be, in the existing circumstances, being an able man, he might have played a very valuable role. But he would have played a still greater role, if the UNO had been a better instrument of peace. Today, the most tragic thing is that the UNO has not been a great and powerful instrument of peace. If you scan the various provisions of the UNO Charter, you will find that war has not been outlawed at all. I think there was a provision to this effect in the League of Nations Charter. But in this charter, I find that war has not been outlawed at all.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: To which provision of the Charter is the hon. Member referring?

Mr. Speaker: He says that there is no provision to that effect in the UNO Charter.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I was saying that there is no specific provision in the UNO Charter, which prohibits war as such. It was done so in the covenant of the League of Nations. Shri Krishna Menon may say 'Oh, what could we do in the existing circumstances? We are helpless. We are only a nation. There are so many other nations—60 of them. They should also move in the matter'. I only say that we could take steps to propagate our views for the drastic revision of the UN Charter.

Unfortunately, the other day the Prime Minister answering my supplementary question said that the question of the revision of the Charter would not arise because it was not necessary. This is very unfortunate. Why do the Government of India think that the Charter is perfect? if they think it is not perfect, then why should they not take steps in the direction of revision? The time has certainly come for a revision. So why not take some steps in this direction?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I speak on this subject with a great deal of difference because of the presence of one of the most leading exponents of the principles of the United Nations in our midst today. All the same, I would say that I do not agree with Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy that the UNO has failed. It has done some very commendable things. It has stayed the hands of aggressors in several countries. Its allied agencies have done something to promote economic well being of nations. To say that it has failed is not just, though I, like every one else, would better. That it should have done much better. But whatever it has done, given the circumstances, given the limitations, given the tensions in the world, given the temper in the world, it has given a good account of itself.

The most extraordinary arguments against revision of the Charter came from an hon. Member on the floor of the House. He was quoting the ghostly voice of the chancellories of this world, those persons who had practically no influence in the shaping and making of the foreign policies of their nations. Foreign policy changes from time to time. It is a dynamic thing. To quote some person, who is not a Foreign Minister today, to quote somebody who had made a statement two or three years ago, is not to make out a case against revision of the Charter. I speak with due respect about these persons because I am very humble and small man myself, but I think that the views of somebody who is not the Minister now or of somebody whose views do not prevail in the foreign office of USSR now or the views of somebody in Poland, where, I think, the whole set-up has been changed, quoted against revision of the Charter cannot represent a fair picture of the situation.

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I believe that the Charter does need revision, though not in the way in which my learned and idealistic friend, Shri Brajeswar Prasad, wants it. You cannot hold elections for the UN all over the world on the adult franchise principle. On this suggestion, my imagination staggers. Of course, he must have a more virile imagination than I have. But certainly I feel a strange kind of paralysing effect when I am told that all over the world—and some countries are undeveloped—the election should take place on the principle of adult franchise. For what purpose? For electing representatives to the UNO. This is not done, this cannot be done and this shall not be done.

Again, to say that the only criterion for election of these representatives should be population is not applying a fair yardstick. Of course, population is a big factor. It has, no doubt, to be taken into account, but there are certain imponderable factors of the situation and those imponderable factors of the situation have also to be taken into account in order to judge the fitness or eligibility of a country or nation for membership of the U.N.

Therefore, while I say that there is need for revision of the U.N. Charter, I say that the matters to which Shri Brajeshwar Prasad referred to do not appeal to me. At the same time, I would say that this is a thing which is not to be done on an *ad hoc* basis. It has to be done in a very deliberate manner and, therefore, I suggest that a representative Committee should be formed, so that they could discuss the matter, and come to a conclusion as to how the Charter should be revised.

I think as long as there is room for regional pacts in the U.N. Charter, it does need revision. What do the exponents of the U.N.O. say? All these regional pacts—SEATO, NATO, Baghdad Pact and so on—are there because they are not tabooed by the U.N. Charter. Now, what do you think of a Charter which, while working for universal peace, while working for the welfare of mankind, is dividing the world on a military basis? Of course, I know that these pacts have also an economic side to them. I know that in the recent meeting of the Baghdad pact countries, it was emphasised that the economic programme would be pursued with a great deal of vigour. All the same, the military aspect of these pacts is much more vital than the economic aspect. So long as this kind of thing can be permitted within the framework of the U.N. Charter, I would very humbly submit that the Charter does need revision.

At the same time, I would like to know what the U.N.O. has been doing for the under-developed countries. Sometime ago, it was said that they were going to have a special fund called SUNFED—Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development of under-developed countries. While on the one hand, the U.N.O. is a body which makes for peace, it is also a body which makes for the economic well-being of under-developed countries. Now, this is not done as a matter of course. This is done only as a gesture of goodwill towards the underdeveloped and underdeveloped countries. What I would like to say is that the U.N.O. through its special allied agencies, should make a provision for bringing about a better economic well-being and by having such funds as the SUNFED.

At the same time, can anybody tell me—I speak subject to correction—that the U.N.O. is really representative in its character? I am not talking about the percentage of population. Leaving alone that factor for the time being, has it a representative character? I think our delegates and our Prime Minister have been saying all these years that China should be represented on the U.N.O. Now, China is represented by Formosa. Formosa is a country. I do not want to say anything about that country. It has its own good points or bad points. But, I think, if the

U.N. Charter permits China to be represented by Formosa in the Councils of the United Nations, it is something fundamentally wrong with that Charter and I would say that this Charter should be revised, if for no other reason, at least for this reason.

I have been reading—I have not read as much as some of my other friends have read—about the U.N. and its organisations; and I would like to read more and get more knowledge. But, what is said about the U.N. is this: that it can make recommendations but it cannot enforce its decisions. I borrowed a book from a friend of mine and I found this there. I put it to you: Do you not desire to revise the Charter so that U.N. is in a position to make its decisions acceptable? I am not talking about International Police or Military; I am not talking in terms of all that. Do you not want to make the U.N. an instrument which can not only recommend but which can also make its decisions acceptable?

On account of all these things, I would say that the Charter needs revision. But, we have to go into this question very thoroughly and for that we should appoint a Committee of this House and that Committee should be assisted by officials—why I mention officials is because some of our officials are also there in the U.N. Secretariat and they should discuss this problem and come to certain conclusions. All the same, I think there is need for the revision of the U.N. Charter.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House should be thankful to the hon. Member, Shri Brajeshwar Prasad, for his tabling this Resolution through which this House has got an opportunity to discuss certain matters with regard to U.N. It is a fact that when this U.N. was conceived, it was conceived as a living organism, and it was thought that, with the changing times and with the changing situations, this Organisation will grow and certain revisions will be made in course of time with the agreement of the sovereign Nations that participate in this great Organisation. Therefore, to argue at this time that there is no necessity for review or revision of the Charter of the U.N. with regard to the representation of the different nations, is without any foundation. I very much disagree with my hon. friend who has quoted so many great persons to show that this Charter does not require any review or revision. The very circumstances in which this Organisation was established and the fact that only 5 or 6 Member States, who were members of the Allied Nations participating in the second World War, were there at that time, only denote that it is always opportune to discuss the achievements, the failures, the potentialities and the future of this Organisation, and I think the House should be grateful to our hon. friend.

This Resolution, as I have understood it, gives an indication—it may not be perfect in its wording—but it gives an indication of two points. One is that there should be a change in the representation of countries which fall in the region of Asia and Africa because they have been so far neglected and these two regions consist of very big populations and, therefore, their representation should be increased.

The second point which he has urged is the method of representation of the several States that are participants in this great Organisation.

I very much support the idea of giving representation to Asia and Africa in the U.N. But, I would suggest that this is not sufficient. The whole question of representation should be considered and, I think, it is going to be considered. It may not be possible. But, as far as I am able to know, the members of the U.N. have voted that there should be called a Conference of all the Member States to consider this question

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of revising the Charter. It may or may not be possible.

In the present Charter, there are provisions for amendments. One is with regard to the different Articles, some change here and there. That can be done if two-thirds of the Member Nations support a Resolution for some amendment and if the amendment is passed .d ratified all the participating Nations, then it is accepted as mandatory. If any of the Member Nations does not ratify that amendment and if the permanent Members of this Organisation and of the Security Council do not require any change, one of them only can prevent any amendment. Therefore, the scope of the amendment is very much limited, though there is no restriction that there should be no amendment.

But, with regard to the revision of the Charter, a specific provision is made that within 10 years, by a simple majority of votes, the Member Nations can decide that it should be reviewed and then it can be reviewed, by calling a Conference of the Member-Nations and deciding the issue. Therefore, the main point which I would like to suggest is this. I agree that there is great necessity and this question should be studied by our Members. We want that the U.N. should function and function efficiently. We want that this Organisation should be as universal as possible and the functioning of this Organisation should be on the basis of equality, which equality is lacking. There are provisions in the present Charter which say that, just as every man is equal before law, every sovereign State is equal in matters of voting and other things. But, in practice, what do we see? We see that the representation of the different Nations is not on an equal footing even though it has been said that the maximum number of representatives of each sovereign State will be only 5. Even a small nation can send 5 representatives. The big nations, however big they may be in economic resources, in population, in contributing to the funds of the United Nations Organisation, no matter, every sovereign nation is entitled to send only 5 representatives.

I would, therefore, suggest that a Committee should be appointed, consisting of the Members of this House, which can go into the provisions of the Charter and review the work of the great Organisation during the last 10 or 11 years and examine witnesses on different points—mainly our representatives who are there working on our behalf—and after taking into consideration all these factors, we, on our behalf, should suggest to the United Nations through our representatives that we want a revision. As some hon. Member has said, our Prime Minister has alreay indicated his view. If the participating nations come to the conclusion that there is occasion for revision there should be revision. Therefore, a Committee of the House should consider this question and, after considering the evidence of our representatives and reviewing the work of the Organisation, we should make our suggestions in this respect.

With regard to the second point, that is, representation of the Member Nations on the basis of adult franchise, certain suggestions have been made from time to time. One suggestion has been made that the representatives of sovereign States should be chosen on the basis of adult franchise. For the reform of the United Nations Organisation, there is a great necessity to discuss, consider and examine the work and review the working, and then take evidence from all our representatives and others that have participated in that great organisation. After hearing all these things, the Members of this House should express their opinion on the reform of the United Nations Organisation and also examine whether any changes or amendments should be made in the working of the Organisation. With these remarks I support my amendment and I hope the hon. Member,

who has moved this Resolution, will accept it and that Government also will consider it.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): Before I come to the Resolution and Shri Gurupadaswamy's amendment, I would dispose of the two amendments moved regarding the constitution of a committee to enquire and recommend on revision of the U.N. Charter.

Assuming that the Charter of the United Nations needed revision, I do not think that a committee of this House or any other committee constituted in this country would be of very much use, because in order to determine the necessity of the revision of the Charter and in what way the Charter should be revised, the committee would have to examine not only our representatives in the United Nations but we have to ascertain the views and bear the suggestions of all other representatives from the different countries in the United Nations. The reason is that a revision of the Charter must be affected in accordance with the consensus of the opinion of all governments all over the world. Therefore, a committee set up in this country would be in a singular difficulty and would not be able to make much of a contribution.

I, however, do not subscribe to the view that the Charter of the United Nations needs any revision. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad, who has moved the Resolution, has asked for revision on two grounds: firstly, that the Asian and African population must be represented in accordance with their proportion, and secondly, that there should be election of delegates and other representatives on the basis of adult franchise.

We on this side of the House are very ardent enthusiasts of adult franchise in many instances, for example, not only in parliamentary or assembly elections but also in municipal elections—my State of Bengal, for instance, does not possess adult franchise for municipal elections and we are pressing for it. But to ask for adult franchise in an international context to elect representatives on an international body would seem to be extraordinary for this reason. Here is a body on which the government of the country must be represented. This body would formulate decisions. Our delegate must vote one way and the decision would have to be carried out by the government. If there is a conflict between the government and the delegate on the United Nations, it would be an impossible affair. Suppose, in the United States, a communist happens to get elected as a delegate, it would be an impossible situation, the government pulling one way and the delegate pulling another way, when the government is supposed to be represented there. Therefore, as things stand at present and the United Nations is not being a world government or world parliament, an aspect to which I shall presently come, the question of adult franchise, I think, is an unpractical question in this matter, and the delegates must be chosen as representatives of the government. I can agree to Parliament choosing the delegates because we having a parliamentary democracy with a responsible government, the parliament is likely to reflect the views of the government. Therefore, that may be the most democratic way of choosing the representatives.

I now come to the main question at issue about the necessity of making revisions in the Charter, either to get a proportional representation on a population basis as suggested by Shri Brajeshwar Prasad or to prohibit atomic weapons or abolish the veto or secure independence for the colonies or settle other major issues through an international police force, as suggested by Shri Gurupadaswamy, or even to outlaw war. Regarding Shri Brajeshwar Prasad's stand, I think it is based on idealism which verges on utopianism. The

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difficulty is that what we are dealing with is an international body where nations as such are represented, the United Nations—let us not forget it—and not the united world. It is not the parliament of man in a federation of the world. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad, of course, would have it that way. He would revise the Charter in order to turn the United Nations into a world government. However much we may sympathise with this point of view from an idealistic standpoint, it is impossible, and I should say, it is very injurious, if not mischievous, to try to establish a world government through the agency of the United Nations.

The question of a world government is a big question, and if you were to ask for my opinion about it, I think the present time is not opportune for a world government. For a world government we have to have certain things. Before a world government can come into being, we have to be sure that all groups in every part of the world, all nations in every part of the world, are on a footing of equality, that there are no disparities in resources as between the different nations—in resources military, in resources economic and all kinds of resources which give power to a nation. If there are disparities in resources, one group will easily dominate the other groups as happens in today's world. Why do we find that a nation like the United States controls so many nations? It has its resources, military resources and economic resources and although many of these nations are independent, yet they cannot get out of the meshes of the United States. That is the position of the world now. Under these circumstances, if we bring a world government into being, it will be a government by the more powerful groups in the world and the small nations will go under.

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If I had time, I will try to give my views as to how and when a World Government can come into being. But, what I want to say is that a World Government is a utopian dream now; it cannot come into being now. We have, therefore, to think in terms of an international body which will secure the interests of peace. In what way can it secure the interests of peace? By gradually bringing the nations represented therein to a consciousness that certain things will have to be done if peace has to be preserved. All kinds of sanctions may be there but the most powerful sanction would be the sanction of public opinion, both inside each nation and outside. It is true, for instance as Shri Gurupadaswamy says, that war has not been outlawed. Because it is no use laying down a pious wish. No nation would accept that. That is the difficulty. Perhaps only those nations would accept the outlawing of war, who have not the power to make war. Otherwise, those who have the power to make war and those who count will not accept that. Therefore, it is no use to have this pious wish.

He has complained that the atomic weapons have not been prohibited in the Charter. There is ample scope within the U.N.O. to prohibit atomic weapons but the Charter is not the place for it. It can provide means for prohibiting but the prohibition of atomic weapons will have to be done with the consent of the nations concerned. If you and I vote that America or Soviet Union should not manufacture atomic weapons, they are not bound to listen. We have no power to compel them. So, it must be done with the consent of the nations and chiefly with the consent of the nations concerned with the manufacture and testing of such weapons. That consent has to be induced by the pressure of public opinion, world public opinion as well as internal public opinion by the creation of the consciousness and the propagation of the consciousness of the dangers which atomic weapons will bring to themselves, how the manufacture of atomic weapons will be a serious impediment to the increasing of the standard of

living of the nations which manufacture these weapons, and so on. These are the ways of prohibiting atomic weapons—not the revision of the Charter.

Something has been said about veto. It is precisely the measure to preserve peace in the world. It is no good saying that one nation can veto the will of ten. There is nothing wrong in it. What is veto? It is not a positive thing; it is a negative thing. By a veto, a nation cannot say that this will be done; it can say that this will not be done. If, today, nine or ten members of the Security Council decide that an army will march on to the Soviet Union, can you say that this view should be allowed to prevail? Or, take a more plausible case. If they decide that in support of Pakistan, an army should be marched into Kashmir, can we agree? This will at once bring in war and if the person, who does not accept it, has power enough, he will challenge it. Under those circumstances, the whole edifice of peace in the world will be in danger. Therefore, it has been very wisely provided that when there is a conflict between the Great Powers, the conflict must be resolved on the basis of unanimity, because, when there is conflict between the Great Powers, if there is no unanimity, one great power is sure to go to the length of challenging the position of the U.N.O. We know that if any great power thinks of challenging the position of the U.N.O., then no amount of unity among other powers is going to prevail on that power. For instance, the Soviet Union and the U.S.A., by themselves, can stand up against most powers.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. We have two hours for this Resolution and he has taken fifteen minutes.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I will just now finish, Sir. Shri Gurupadaswamy talked of an international police force in this context. What would happen, if, without veto, we had an international police force? Any member or members combining to make a majority in the Security Council—six of the members—could utilise this international police force for their own devious purposes. Already we have seen what has happened in Korea. That would happen in other parts of the world.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Where is the necessity for the U.N.O.?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: That is the point. The necessity of the U.N.O. is there. It is only to preserve peace within the limitations which the world is subject to, today. Sovereign nations are there and they must continue to be there unless humanity has developed to a sufficient extent, to such an extent that we can shed our sovereignty and come together in a common group or even in a common Government. That is how the U.N.O. should develop. We cannot force the pace now. The pace will have to be forced as the consciousness is developed.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Gorakhpur Distt.-North) rose—

Mr. Speaker: Only two hours have been allotted for this Resolution. Unless the House is willing to sit till 7 P.M. I am afraid I cannot accommodate him. Is the House willing to sit till 7 P.M.?

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: I will give him five minutes. I will ring the bell exactly after five minutes.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I thank Shri Brajeshwar Prasad for having given us an opportunity to air our views on this important subject. I do agree that the Resolution has come probably before its time. It thinks of a Parliament of Man, not even a World Government. I think it is our ideal. I remember our Prime Minister having once said that every nation should limit its sovereignty and work towards World Government. But, I

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think it has yet to come and we cannot force the nations to form a Parliament of Man. But, still the Resolution has focussed attention on two important aspects—one is that the importance of African and Asian nations is not reflected in U.N.O. The most important body is the Security Council which was formed ten years ago. The Great Powers are there. France is there; Formosa is there as it is supposed to be a Great Power. Britain is also there. The other nations have grown up in stature India is itself treated as one of the world powers although it has not got a place on it. A revision of the Charter is due and there must be due recognition of the importance of the nations as they are today. I think France does not deserve to be there. Germany is rising and if it becomes peaceful and united, I see no reason why it should not get a place. Ten years are a long time. Especially during the last ten years there have been many changes. Many countries have become free. India, Burma, Pakistan and many other countries have become free. China itself has become a new China. Formerly it was Chiang Kai-shek's China. Now it is different. Therefore, a revision of the Charter is overdue. It should take place and one of the important changes should be in the composition of the Security Council. It should be according to the present stature of the different nations and I think that India should get one of the five permanent places.

There is also reference to representation in the U.N. Our hon. Minister Shri Krishna Menon raised this question there. I do not think it has been given due consideration. I think it should be considered properly and more people from Asia and Africa should be included in it. I do not think it will be proper to have representation based on population, but the Parliament may be asked to choose delegates.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: But, how many?

Shri S. L. Saksena: There are nations who feel one nation. There is no question of so many delegates from each nation. You cannot allow India to 400 members and Britain only 5 to 15 members. That will not do.

Therefore, I think that there should be a revision and it should give due importance to all nations in the Security Council. All important nations should get their due representation.

Then, Sir, I come to the question of veto. I agree with my friend who spoke last that at this stage the taking away of veto will create chaos. I think that it should remain.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I never said that the veto power should be deleted.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I only say that your dream cannot materialise today; it will come true probably after a long number of years. We all wish it to come.

The Minister Without Portfolio (Shri Krishna Menon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever the views Members of the House, either by groups or individually, may take about the contents of the resolution and amendments, I am sure we will all feel that we have had an occasion, on account of this resolution being put down, to debate the United Nations. I would like to express my appreciation of the fact of the interest taken in this question, but I am afraid there the approbation must cease. The Government does not agree either with the form of the resolution or its contents, or the arguments advanced in favour of it or any of the amendments. It is, however, necessary, Sir, to say that large number of statements that have been made, if I may say so with all respect, wandered away from the main purpose of the resolution, from a World Government to relations between China, India and between somebody else, representations of one people by one weight and of another people by another weight and so on. I think it

would be useful for the House to sit back and look at the United Nations as it is, what its Constitution is, how it came into being and whether all these arguments are applicable without dissolving the organisation.

I do not know how far the House wants me to go. But if you just take the world of the modern age, that is the last 200 years, it is only in the last 200 years, that we have moved to an international conception. Before that we were in the days of empire. For the first time in modern history with the Peace of Westphalia begins the conception of nations gathering together in their conflicts and the Treaty of Osnabruck first laid down that the electors, meaning Governors, and the nations shall be represented by one vote for each State.

We have today no world legislature, no world Government, no world executive, no world administration. From that time onwards various attempts have been made by independent sovereign nations and, I am sure the House will agree with me when I say that all nations are very proud and are very jealous of their sovereignty; none would surrender it; least of all, we.

There is no one in this House who would be prepared to surrender the sovereignty; of this Parliament except by its own consent.

So the progress went on in that way till we came to the 19th Century. We first have the concept of Europe, which is again another attempt to bring together a family of nations in a World Government. It is not an attempt for a monolithic unity, it is merely a gathering, the concept of nations. From there we have the last experiment of the League of Nations, and I shall refer to it in a moment because one of my friends has put in an amendment regarding its purpose.

Then we have the United Nations. Now, the United Nations has its origin in the United Nations Declaration on the 1st January, 1942, based upon the terms of the Atlantic Charter and all those who signed the United Nations Declaration in 1942, the 26 countries including India, they are the original members of the United Nations. In October, 1943, by the Moscow Declaration, the position of the United Nations was set out. The Moscow Conference on the 19th of October, 1943 declared:

> "The necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a general international organisation, based on the principle"..... this is the most important part of it—
>
> "....of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving States, and open to membership by all such States, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security."

This is the key to the whole of this problem; that is, the United Nations is based upon the sovereign equality of nations and that equality cannot be upset, cannot be vitiated in any form either by the economic, political or moral power or by the weight of population. It is one-nation one-vote, open to membership by all such States, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security.

This was then confirmed in the Conference at Tehran, 1st December 1943, where it was declared:

> "Co-operation and active participation of all nations, large and small, whose peoples in heart and mind are dedicated, as are our own peoples; to the elimination of tyranny and slavery oppression and intolerance".

And, Mr. Speaker, you remember, that is translated during the war against Hitlerism, so that from the very beginning the organisation has been based, both historically going into the pre-United Nations days and also in the context of all the circumstances of the world and of the development of ideas at that time, on the

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basis that nations, large and small, have equality in this organisation.

Reference has been made to the League of Nations and I will refer to two aspects of it. In the League of Nations, this sovereign equality of nations, large and small, was even more perfectly put down, that is to say, both the Assembly and the Council of the League was pledged to have unanimity of vote on any decision, in theory anyway though in practice it did not work like that. What is more. In the League of Nations there was no difference, in theory, between the great powers and the small powers, and there is in the United Nations on the representation of permanent members, so that, if there is any difference between the two, according to the actual realistic context of the world, the United Nations constitution and its practice is an improvement. It is an improvement that has been brought about by experience.

Sir, perhaps, this is an appropriate occasion for me to say that in this resolution occurs the word "U.N.O.". Nothing turns upon it, but by the Administrative Regulation of 1947, this has been abandoned and it is now called the U.N.—the United Nations—and the organisation specialised agencies.

Now, the text on which we have to rely is the United Nations Charter. I now invite reference to this Charter. First of all, take the Preamble. The Preamble begins by saying:

> "We the peoples of the United Nations determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war etc."

Then it goes on to say:

> "Have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims."

It further says:

> "Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations...."

From the very beginning, while it is quite true its moral foundations are, and I hope will continue to be, in the public sentiments, their opinions and attachment to the world, it was so constituted that it was the Governments that were represented.

Before I refer to the specific provisions of th Charter, I want to connect it up with our own Constitution. Under article 51 of our Constitution, it is the States that are responsible for promotion of international peace and security. It is not Parliament, it is not the people, it is not the electorate. It is the State and the State is known to the world only by its Government. The Government represents the State and nobody else does. It is true that Government is controlled by Parliament; the Government is appointed by the President under our Constitution. But in a country where there is responsible Government and where the executive is removable, it is Government that represents the State and therefore, the United Nations today is a conference where Governments represent the States. and it is not possible to discuss the great issues of the world with each delegation being composed of elected representatives and each Government perhaps having different views and sometimes perhaps all these Governments having a view different from their own Parliaments. which would make a very good comic opera. So, it is entirely an impractical suggestion.

I want to refer to the three ideas that are contained in this resolution. First of all, the Government is asked to press for the revision of the charter of the United Nations. I will take that first. We voted on a resolution last time that it is not possible for us either to vote against it or to move another resolution, unless this resolution has been rescinded by the United Nations by two-thirds majority. But

that resolution was not for the revision of the Charter. Article 108 of the United Nations Charter says: that if there has been no revision of the charter, then the General Assembly ought to appoint a conference, not for revising the charter but for considering what should be done about it.

Our Government has been consistently opposed to the idea of wholesale revision of the charter. There are many reasons for it. We, with the parliamentary systems, are not accustomed to pull out our Constitution every ten years, and rewrite another one. We may amend our Constitutions, we may improve them as our conventions and practices change and have their impact on the various institutions and ideas, but we are not accustomed to this idea of taking up the revision of the Constitution once every ten years and ask our Constituent Assemblies to take it up and rewrite the Constitution. But apart from that, I think we believe that there are shortcomings in the United Nations but they are not due to the shortcomings of the charter. They are due to the shortcomings of Governments, nations, of people, of civilisation. We do not change human nature by having a better charter. The difficulty is to get the nations to conform to the charter as at present.

Therefore, at the last session of the United Nations General Assembly, the tenth Assembly, adopted a resolution. I will not read the whole of it, but this part, I should like to go into the record. It said:

> "Believing that it is desirable to review the Charter in the...."

It is very different from what one expected here—

> "....light of experience gained in its operation, Recognising that such a review should be conducted under auspicious international circumstances, that is to say, when the tensions of the world are not so bad as they were and they are—
>
> "Decides that a General Conference review the Charter shall be held at an appropriate time;
>
> Further decides to appoint a Committee consisting of all the Members of the United Nations to consider, in consultation with the Secretary-General, the question of fixing a time and place for the Conference, and its organisation and procedures;
>
> Requests the Committee to report with its recommendations to the General Assembly at its twelfth session;"

We are committed to this in the United Nations. The ultimate shape of this resolution is largely the result of amendments brought in by the Indian delegation, so that we are committed in the United Nations, and the whole committee of the whole membership of the United Nations—a committee of the House, so to say—is committed to consider the ways and means of establishing a conference, if it so thinks fit, for the purpose of reviewing the charter.

I have given the general reasons why we have not supported a revision of the charter. The next is, at a time when it is so difficult even to obtain some degree of working arrangement under the existing charter on account of tensions between nations, on account of difficult conditions in the world, on account of the bi-polarised state of existence, we do not think it is very wise to rock the boat at this time. We will do no service to international development, we will do no service to the furtherance of the cause of peace and co-operation by trying to amend—even to amend—the charter as it stands at present. The charter can be amended, by another article, in respect of such things as the enlargement of certain Organs on account of the influx of new members, or perhaps be considered, but for other changes that we want to make in the charter, it is necessary to get

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the unanimity, in the Security Council, of the Great Powers. That is probably the reason why many Members have referred to the veto.

Now, I would like to say that the word veto does not appear anywhere in the charter.

An Hon. Member: Unanimity.

Shri Krishna Menon: The word 'veto' is a newspaper coinage. It simply means that there has to be Great Power unanimity and we should be the last people in the world to decide that this Great Power unanimity should disappear. It is the sheet-anchor of the stability of the United Nations at the present moment.

We can all recall the experience of the League of Nations when one by one, the nations left it. It has also to be remembered that there is not one of these Great Powers who will give up the veto. Mr. Cabbot Lodge, the permanent representative of the United Nations States in the United Nations told me,—and he declared in public also—that the United States will not give up the right of veto because the United States cannot, under the constitution, be ordered about to wage war against anybody regarding its own matters. It means in great questions concerning the security of the world, concerning the enforcement by the nations, there must be agreement. There is a difference between the United Nations and the League of Nations. The League of Nations covenant provided for no machinery for enforcement. The Security Council provided the machinery for enforcement. That machinery cannot be put into operation unless the Great powers of the world agreed, because they have the arms, they have the power and, what is more, if we make decisions in regard to enforcement leaving the powerful people out of it, then, it means that we have no agreement in the world and there is no outside force to enforce the decision.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: We do not agree as to what will happen.

Shri Krishna Menon: The idea of general opposition to the veto has arisen in countries which really have no responsibilities in this way and who get rather bothered by what may be perhaps called an abuse of veto. Any power can be abused, and there are some who argue that the capacity to organise votes or to appeal to one passion or another is also an abuse, so that the fact that the veto is abused by a Power is no argument against that power itself.

Now, I would like to deal with the other parts of this resolution. The resolution seeks not to improve the United Nations, not for establishing peace and security, and not for one world—these points were made in the speeches—but asks that "African and Asian nations may be represented in the UNO in proportion to their population,"—that is one of the purposes—and "delegates in the UNO and its subsidiary bodies be elected on the basis of adult franchise.". First of all any revision of the charter cannot apply only to one part of the world. It must apply to the entire world. I would like to ask the mover of the resolution how he would manage to elect, even if it were permissible, the delegates and subsidiary organs of the United Nations by adult franchise. Only a certain number of them go into one of these organs every year. They are elected at the General Assembly. Only after the election at the General Assembly, you are there. Then you go back to your country and by the time the next election, the general election comes, your term is over. It is an entirely impracticable suggestion and the objection to it is very much more. It is possible to have an elected body as a world Parliament only when there is a world law and a world State.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: This is exactly what I say.

Shri Krishna Menon: But it is yet to be. We are dealing with the world as it is.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: But I am dealing with the world as it will be.

Shri Krishna Menon: We get nearer to it somewhat, in our lives! The election, if it could take place in the way you suggest, would mean that there would be people with a mandate from the electorate of the country, to conduct affairs of that country in the United Nations independent of the sovereign Parliament. That would be the position. That is to say, the delegation of India, going into the United Nations, elected by our constituencies on adult franchise would be operated by the mandate of the people as different from the mandate of this Parliament. That means the whole conception of sovereignty of the nation, apart from the rule of law inside the country, would disappear.

Ultimately, the question arises as to how the decisions of such a United Nations could be carried out. The decisions today are carried out by national Governments. Every Government has got a Parliament. The United Nations passes a resolution which is only by way of a recommendation. Every resolution has in its operative part the word. "recommends". I do not know to whom it recommends, but it says, "recommends". If any action has to be taken, it is laid down again in the charter by the phrase, "according to the constitutional procedure of each nation."

Therefore, the execution of this policy can only be carried out by Governments. The United Nations has no arms to execute the decisions and this places it in a difficult situation. The idea is whether in our time, with sovereign parliaments, a world organisation can be constituted by election of persons who have no relation to their own national governments and that is why we think it is necessary to argue this point very closely.

It is also said, Mr. Speaker, that the United Nations is not good enough, because it has not written the abolition of war into its Charter, while the League of Nations had done so and secondly, the United Nations has not done away with the hydrogen bomb. I want to say here and now that the sentiment with regard to the increased representation of Asian and African countries, the desirability of getting some agreement on the abolition of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction—these are all part of the Government's policy and we are continually doing everything we can. I will come in a moment to how it can be done. We are told that there is no provision in the U. N. Charter for the abolition of war. But, the Charter begins by saying—I am quoting from the Preamble:

> "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind...."

And, the first article says:

> "To maintain international peace and security, and to that end to take effective and collective measures...." etc.

The fact that the Parliament or the United Nations or any other organisation has not been able to achieve its aims is not a cause for revising its aims; it is a cause for further efforts being done.

Reference was made to the League of Nations Covenant having some provision for the abolition of war. All that is said in the Preamble is this:

> "The High Contracting Parties, In order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war...."

We formed the United Nations to provide a machinery against aggression and for collective action. It is

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quite true it has not proved very successful, because the conditions of work become divided by the balance of power doctrine, the two armed camps and so on.

Mr. Speaker: Article 2(3) of the U. N. Charter says:

> "All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner...." etc.

Shri Krishna Menon: The only international resolution with regard to the outlawry of war is what is known as the Kellog Pact. You would see right through that war today can be outlawed only by agreement; and, if we are realistic, only by agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union. They have the arms and they have to agree to lay down the arms. If the whole world decides by vast majority and if they still do not agree, the danger of war will survive. But each year the United Nations dedicates itself to the problem of lowering tensions, of bringing arms down to lower levels and trying to seek agreement. It is not necessary to revise the Charter in order to take these steps. They are done by the resolutions of the United Nations, the object of the United Nations being to rid the world of war, to bring down the level of armaments and various other things. On each occasion, a policy resolution, based upon agreement or trying to make the Governments come to an agreement, is being passed for the last ten years. Sitting together, these Governments have been trying to find if a disarmament convention can be drawn up. Until now there has been no agreement; they come a little closer and then they go further away. But still, they continue their efforts.

It is not that the abolition of the hydrogen bomb was not known at the time the U. N. Charter was discussed at San Francisco; in fact, it was known. The fact that it is not written in the Charter is not the reason why still we have the menace of the hydrogen bomb. It is because there is no agreement in the world; there is suspicion between nations; there are various controversies between different groups of nations and they are trying to evolve different methods of war.

We are told, Mr. Speaker, that there should be greater parliamentary representation in the delegations from India to the United Nations. While I have no desire as such that we should lay down any rule with regard to this, I should like to point out that increasingly the delegations to the United Nations are composed of Members of Parliament. I have not got the figures before me, but speaking from memory, I can say that out of the 16 members who went as delegates, alternates and advisers last year, 7 were Members of Parliament. The year before, out of 15, 8 were Members of Parliament; I mean 8 were parliamentarians, including one person from the Delhi State Assembly. It is not possible in our parliamentary system to limit international representations to Members of Parliament. That is the difference between a Congressional Government where there is no executive responsible to the Parliament and a Government like ours where the Parliament is supreme. If the Parliament does not like the Government, it throws the Government out, at least theoretically. Therefore, the position is that the nomination of the delegates to the United Nations is really an accreditation of representatives to another unit. In fact, the Chairman of the delegation to the United Nations for the time being is the Ambassador to the United States. That is how he is accredited. Either way we look at it, we get into a situation where the Government does not conduct the national foreign policy but Parliament. Rightly or wrongly, we have adopted a system where the Government is responsible to the Parliament; Government gives an

account of its activities to the Parliament. As far as the idea of a parliamentary committee going into the revision of the Charter is concerned, of course, it can study any problems; but, so long as there is a parliamentary system like ours, the responsibility must rest with the Government.

References have been made to statements of the Prime Minister. Mr. Speaker, I am sure you will agree that the Prime Minister makes more than one statement and therefore, I do not know to what it refers. It is quite true that he has often referred that the world must move towards unity; but, he is not speaking about the reform of the United Nations Charter. He is speaking about an idea which has been evolved from small groups—even lesser than tribes—in days gone by; and now, nations meet and we are conferring and taking collective action by agreement without imposing our will upon anybody else. The time may come when all the people in this planet will be able to join a World Legislature, have a World Law and a World Government. That is possible, but that is not the basis on which the United Nations is founded. It is based on agreement between sovereign nations and, therefore, while a World Government is always ideal and something to be worked for, it cannot be obtained by an amendment of the Charter.

Various Members of the House have raised the question why we are not able to write into the Charter the abolition or the outlawry of the hydrogen bomb. If we cannot get a resolution passed, how can we get a Charter written?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: You have to work for it.

Shri Krishna Menon: It is just like saying to a man, "When you have no bread, why don't you have cakes?" So, it is entirely impractical.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: You must work for it.

Shri Krishna Menon: I am afraid the hon. Member does not read the newspapers. I think probably some more effort is required on the part of those of us sitting on these benches and the Ministries to circularise and publicise the work of the United Nations. It may be that the vigilance of Parliament is required. It may be that the publicity which the proceedings of the United Nations receive outside is not adequate. It was only a few weeks ago that the Government of India, the only Government outside the Disarmament Commission, represented its views to the Disarmament Commission. In the last two years we have carried the brunt of the fight for some beginning in the disarmament field. It is not always a popular business because while disarmament itself is outmoded and everybody wants peace, if you try to cut somebody's arms, he does not like it. If you say: stop the explosion, it hurts the people who are responsible for the explosion. It is not always an easy task to undertake. If the only object or purpose of the Resolution is to press Government towards further action, no urging is required. But the urging is quite in order. The more the Members of Parliament and the public opinion in any country is exercised about this matter, the better it is. Ever since we have taken an active part in this matter, since 1952, various attempts have been made by us through the existing machinery. We are not, as a country, part of the Disarmament Commission. It is composed of members of the Security Council plus Canada and we come into it only by approaches in the way that we made this year or at talks in the Assembly and, Mr. Speaker, I am happy to feel that in any attempt we make we have the overwhelming and enthusiastic support of this House. But to say that because the hydrogen bomb is not mentioned in the Charter

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it will create trouble would be fallacious.

With regard to the point in the Resolution that the representation in the United Nations to the Asian and African nations should be on the basis of population, as an Asian country it will be a very unwise thing for us to talk about it because there are many countries in Asia and Africa with a big population and we ourselves have a big population. So, if we try to use that, even though it is an impracticable proposition, for arguments sake, it would only have the effect of arousing the suspicion of the people in other countries. Incidentally it is worthwhile mentioning here that we use the exactly opposite argument inside the United Nations when it comes to paying contributions. We do not pay them on the basis of population. We pay them in some other way.

The idea of representing people in the United Nations on the basis of population has been canvassed a great deal and much has been written about it. Recently an erudite American has written a book on this subject which presents a perfect picture. But it was not helpful because it was not those who can contribute to them (the United Nations) on behalf of the Governments who can deliver the goods. That is the position.

Then there is the other point that representatives must be those who have popular backing or what is called adult franchise. There may be other countries—I cannot mention them; it would be improper—where there is no adult franchise. Apart from that, to make a proposal of that kind would be for us to take the position of prescribing to others what form of government they should have. After all, no one has said the last word on what is the best form of Government. It is for each country to decide what form of government it should have. If we were to bring in the United Nations a public controversy by saying that only people elected according to adult franchise should be there, we would be trying to outlaw a lot of people who should be there. And that is the argument we have always used against the exclusion of the People's Government of China from the United Nations. It is not a question of the United Nations' willingness. It reflects the order of the day, the facts as they are, and therefore, they must be represented. So that no part of this resolution and none of the arguments that have been put forward can receive the support of Government. The hon. Member can well draw the satisfaction that he has afforded an opportunity to this House to discuss this matter and that he has brought it forward in as objective a fashion as he can. I hope he would find it possible, in his wisdom, to withdraw it. If, on the other hand, he does not withdraw, I can only say my powers of persuasion are very poor and we must appeal to the House to reject the resolution and all the amendments.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member withdrawing?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I want to give some reply.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. That is why I called him.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt.—West cum Rae Bareli Distt.—East): He will reply and then he will withdraw.

Mr. Speaker: We have much exceeded the time of two hours. I would like to call the next resolution. Therefore, he will kindly finish in five minutes.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: How much time, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Five to seven minutes.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I have been dubbed as impractical, visionary and idealist. I do not know how far I am practical or impractical. That is for the House and for the country to judge, but I strongly protest that I should be called visionary

or idealist. How far this proposal for the establishment of a World State is practical, time alone will determine.

Mr. Speaker: Is it not part of the resolution?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: It is the resolution. What I maintain is that the second suggestion in the resolution that members should be elected directly by the people means the establishment of a World State.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Abolish all Governments.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Technically I do plead for the revision of the Charter of the U.N.O. but if my suggestions are accepted, the Charter will become the constitution. The U.N.O. will cease to be U.N.O. It will become a World State.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Surreptitious World State!

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I will quote a passage from the book *Anatomy of Peace* by Emery Reves. He deals with the question how far the World State is practicable in the present circumstances:

> "Anatole France tells this wise and profound story in *Sur La Pierre Blanche*:"

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Is it French?

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Yes, it is a French book.

> "In the days of Nero, in the prosperous Greek city of Corinth....

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: This has nothing to do with the resolution.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: My hon. friend being Parliamentary Secretary ought to be more careful.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Let us have the story.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. He has only five minutes.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I will finish. I will not answer the other arguments.

> "In the old days of Nero, in the prosperous Greek city of Corinth, the Roman proconsul Gallion, was discussing the future of the world with some of his Roman and Greek friends, statesmen and scientists. They all agreed that nobody believed any longer in the old gods, neither in Egyptian, nor Babylonian, nor Greek, nor Roman gods. The question was raised: What will be the new religion? Who will succeed Jupiter? The distinguished and cultured gathering spiritedly debated the chances of about a dozen new gods, when the delightful conversation was interrupted by a noisy quarrel between a strange, haggard Jew—one Saul or Paul of Tarsus—and a rabbi of the synagogue who accused Paul of revolutionizing the existing law. After the unpleasant incident, Gallion and his friends spent a few moments discussing the queer and ridiculous faith that this Paul was spreading, the teaching of an obscure Jewish prophet called Chrestus, or Cherestus, who had caused so much trouble to another Roman proconsul in Judea. One of the guests jokingly wondered if this Chrestus...."

Mr. Speaker: Such long extracts are not allowed in the House.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I shall quote just one sentence more.

> "..might not succeed Jupiter. The idea greatly amused everyone. They unanimously agreed that this would be absurd indeed. The chances were all in favour of Hereules....".

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the amendments to vote. First, I shall take up Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy's

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amendment. Does the hon. Member want me to put it to vote?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The qustion is:

"That for the original resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House urges upon the Government of India to make efforts for the revision of the Charter of the United Nations so as to provide, among other things, for the prohibition of the manufacture and experiment of atomic and hydrogen bombs, the setting up of an international police force, the abolition of the veto power of the Big Five, the elimination of all colonialism in the world and election of popular representatives of peoples to th U.N. General Assembly.".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Then, there is Shri D. C. Sharma's amendment. Does the hon. Member want to press it?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would ask for leave of the House to withdraw it.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I also beg leave to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Resolution re Control and Regulation of Production and Exhibition of Films

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: Now, I come to the original Resolution. Is the hon. mover withdrawing it?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: I withdraw it, but I do not see the wisdom of withdrawing it.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

Hon. Members: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

RESOLUTION RE CONTROL AND REGULATION OF PRODUCTION AND EXHIBITION OF FILMS

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that Government should introduce legislation to amend article 19 (2) of the Constitution, so as to enable the Government to effectively control and regulate the production and exhibition of films in the country."

May I continue my speech next time? If I speak for five minutes now, I shall be neither here nor there

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The hon. Member may continue his speech next time.

5-55 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 6th August, 1956.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 2257-58

The following papers were laid on the Table :

(1) A copy of a notification under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 making certain amendments to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

(2) A copy each of eight notifications under section 10 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 making certain amendments to the Minerals Concession Rules, 1949.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 2059-2157

Further consideration of clauses 16 to 49 and Schedules I to III of the States Reorganisation Bill, 1956, as reported by the Joint Committee, was continued. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED . .2158

Fifty-seventh Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN .2158-2216

Further discussion on Shri Brajeshwar Prasad's Resolution re Representation of African and Asian Nations in the U. N. O. was continued. The discussion was concluded and the Resolution was withdrawn by leave of the House.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 2216

Shri N. M. Lingam moved a Resolution re Control and regulation of production and exhibition of films. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY 6TH AUGUST, 1956—

Further clause by clause consideration of the States Reorganisation Bill, as reported by Joint Committee.

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See "Indian Airlines Corporation".

ALAGESAN, SHRI—

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ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES—

Motion re election to —, 1406.

ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES BILL, 1955—
See under "Bill(s)".

ALTEKAR, SHRI—

Committee on Absence of Members from Sittings of the House—
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Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Motion re Fifty-sixth Report. 1197-98, 1202—04.
Motion re fifty-seventh Report. 2158.

Hindu Minority and Guardianship Bill (as passed by Rajya Sabha)—
Motion to pass, as amended. 232—35, 243.

States Reorganisation Bill—
Consideration of clauses. 1717, 1720, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1871—79, 1988.

ALVA, SHRI JOACHIM—

Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill—
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AMRIT KAUR, RAJKUMARI—

All-India Institute of Medical Sciences—
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Laid on the Table. 2057.

ANANDCHAND, SHRI—

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ANTHONY, SHRI FRANK—

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Motion to consider as reported by Joint Committee. 1653—67.
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ASIA—

Resolution re representation of African and Asian Nations in U.N.O. 453—86, 2188—2216.

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Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill—
Motion to consider. 577—81.

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BALASUBRAMANIAM, SHRI—

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BANSAL, SHRI—

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